

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

NOVEMBER 1951

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



1891 60 YEARS OF BROTHERHOOD 1951

The I.B.E.W. Salutes the
**INTERNATIONAL PHOTO
ENGRAVERS UNION**



E. J. VOLZ
President



HENRY F. SCHMAL
Secretary-Treasurer

Along with invention of the telegraph, electric light, telephone, radio and television, the development of photography is one of the wonders of our "miracle age." But photography could never have served civilization adequately without its companion chemical marvel—the process of photo engraving, which makes it possible to reproduce pictures by standard printing methods.

As far back as 1886 efforts were made to form a union of the men who followed the exacting science of photo engraving. During that year, in New York City, the Photo Engravers of America was organized.

Other early unions of engravers included the Acme Association of Photo Engravers No. 6808, Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 64 of the Printing Trades, also formed in 1886; the American Association of Wood Engravers, organized in 1889 primarily to protect wood engravers against the new art of photo engraving, and Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, chartered by the International Typographical Union in 1891. The American Society of Photo Engravers was formed in 1893 and, with its organization into the International Photo Engravers' Union in 1900, the present union was born.

The 14,000-member IPEU represents some of America's most skilled craftsmen. It is guided by two capable administrators—E. J. Volz, president, and Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

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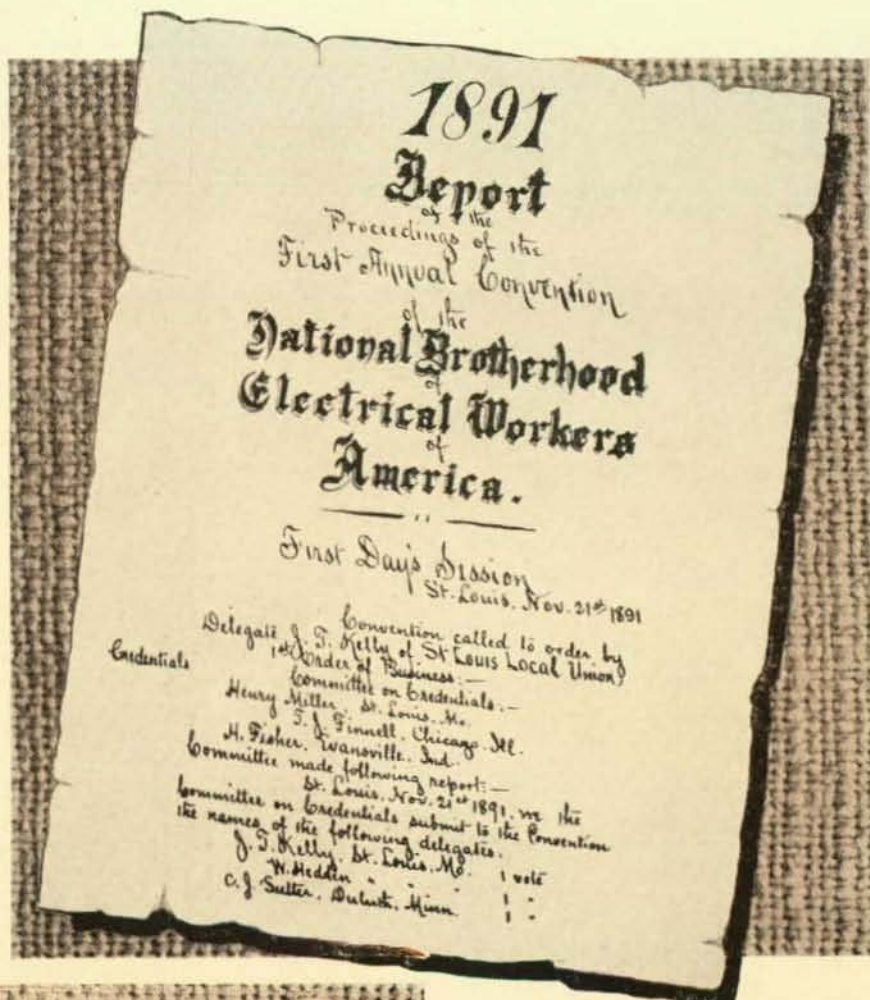
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PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER.

60 YEARS of Brotherhood and Service

SIXTY YEARS have passed since that November day when 10 determined electrical workers met in a bare room over Stolley's Danee Hall in St. Louis and founded our Brotherhood. Their deliberations at that historic meeting were responsible for the birth of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. And yet "birth" is not really the proper word to use, for as others have written, the labor movement was not "born"—it was "caused"—caused by conditions which became too oppressive for working men to bear.

Electricity was a new and fascinating trade in 1891 and men were irresistibly drawn to it—often to their sorrow, for half of the men who entered the trade in those early days were killed by the force they tried to harness and put to the service of their fellowmen. Hours were long—10, 12, 14 a day and pay was low, as low as 15 cents an hour. It was only natural then, for men who had the nerve and the courage and the stamina to



Above: The proceedings of the first convention of the I.B.E.W. held in 1891 were written out in longhand.

Left: An early-day dues book, dated 1894, belonging to a Brother whose date of initiation was November, 1891.

1894

Name: *Paul Schantz*

The Fin. Sec. must sign this card, and he must enter in the proper space the exact date when the payment is made.

MONTHLY DUES.		ASSESSMENTS AND FINES.	
AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT
50	1/1	50	1/1
50	2/1		
50	3/1		
50	4/1		
50	5/1	50	5/23
50	6/1		
50	7/1		
50	8/1		
50	9/1		
50	10/1		
50	11/1	50	9/14
50	12/1		

Initiated *Nov 3* 1891

No. of Card *5* Ledger Page No. *4*

Members must notify the Financial Secretary of any change of residence.

Signature: *Paul Schantz*

work in the electrical field, to also have the mind and the will to do something about a condition whereby one group of men sweated and labored and died, that another might grow rich. They had learned—as other laboring men had learned—the Cigar Makers and the Hatters and the Garment Workers and the rest—that men standing alone have little chance against a ruthless employer, but standing together changes the pic-



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ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1893.

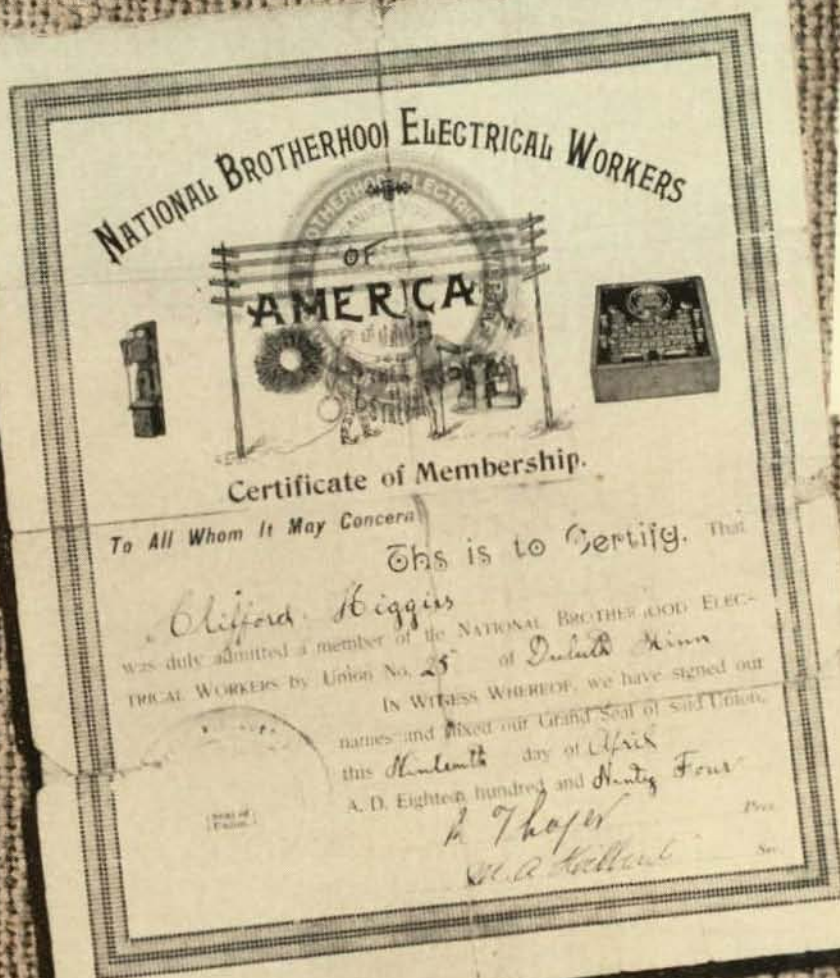
No. 1.



J. T. KELLY, E. C. HARTUNG, J. BERLOVITZ, H. MILLER, W. M. REDDEN, F. J. HEIZLEMAN, J. C. BUTLER, T. J. FINNELL, HARRY FISHER, JAS. DORNEY.

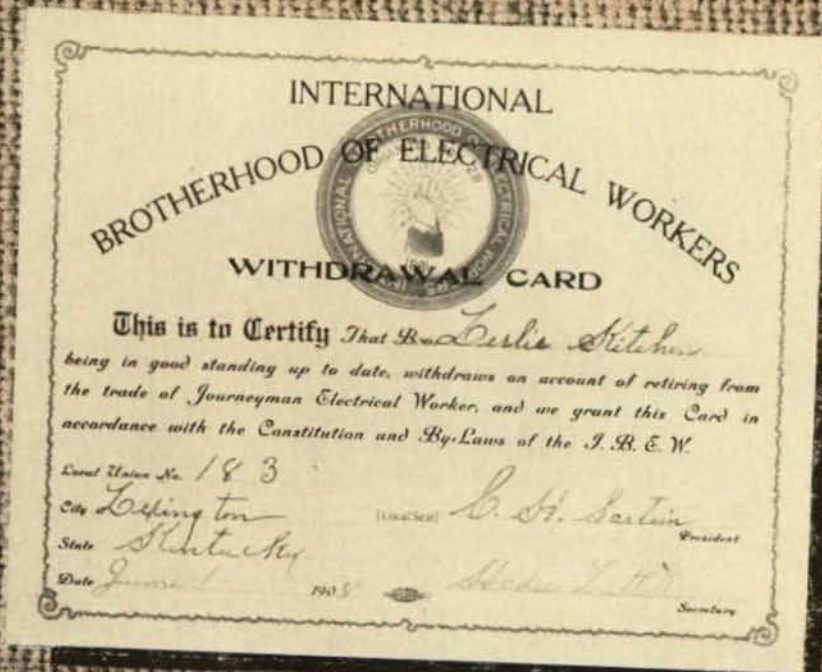
The men who organized the Brotherhood—Delegates to the First Convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This is the cover of the first issue of The Electrical Worker, published in St. Louis in 1893. The masthead carried illustrations of contemporary electrical devices. The men were founding fathers of the Brotherhood.



One of the early certificates of membership, dated April 19, 1894, held in the archives in Washington. Similar souvenirs of the pioneer days are wanted for inclusion.

This withdrawal card has the changed name on its face; from 'National' to 'International'. Other major elements of the seal remained unchanged as our province expanded.



ture materially. In the early days chances were still slim—and victory often came only through bitter strikes, but *banded together* laboring men *had a chance*, a chance for a respectable wage and decent conditions of work.

And so, on November 28, 1891, 10 men from seven different cities met, while wiring the electrical wonders of the World's Fair in St. Louis, and created the organization which today stands half a million strong—and extends north and south and from sea to shining sea—the length and breadth of a continent.

First Convention

Here are the names of the 10 as they appeared in the handwritten record of that first convention—from the report of the Credentials Committee:

J. T. Kelly,
St. Louis, Missouri .. 1 vote
W. Hedden,
St. Louis, Missouri .. 1 vote
C. J. Sutter,
Duluth, Minnesota .. 1 vote
Henry Miller,
St. Louis, Missouri .. 1 vote
M. Dorsey,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1 vote
T. J. Finnell,
Chicago, Illinois 2 votes
E. Hartung, Indi-
anapolis, Indiana ... 1 vote
F. Heizleman,
Toledo, Ohio 1 vote
Joseph Berlowitz, Phila-
delphia, Pennsylvania 1 vote
H. Fisher, Evansville,
Indiana 1 vote

Let us pause at this point in our narrative to tell a little about the world and our country in the year 1891 when our Brotherhood first saw the light of day. Sixty years is a long time. You do not realize how long until you check back and try to find out just what was going on in that year—what the newspapers headlined were and what must have been the chief topics of conversation during that year. We searched through the *World Almanac* and through the yellowed, dusty file copies of the *Washington Star* newspaper for our information.

Here were some of the events

that made the headlines and lead columns in that first year of the "gay nineties."

It seems that little Chile frequently occupied the center of the international stage in 1891. On January 7, a part of the Chilean Navy revolted against the Balma-
ceda government when President Balma-
ceda assumed dictatorship of the country. On May 7, the Chilean steamer *Itata* escaped from the harbor of San Diego, California, while in charge of a United States marshal, but on June 4 she surrendered to the United States naval vessels at Iquique. Balma-
ceda's army was finally defeated at Vina del Mar, Chile, on August

overall picture of world history as the ages march relentlessly on.)

Other events of national and international importance in that year which became the year of discovery for us, were:

The termination of the Indian wars in Northwestern America.

An incident in New Orleans led to talk of war with Italy. Eleven Italians were lynched in revenge for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, was recalled, but the affair was settled peaceably by Secretary of State Blaine.

Among incidents less warlike—in the field of medicine, the most remarkable discovery of the year was the making public by Dr. Koch of the ingredients of his consumption lymph on January 19. On the literature front, the news of the year was the announcement at the British Museum of the discovery of a lost work by Aristotle.

The greatest civilian world tragedy of 1891 was the sinking of the steamship *Eutopia* by collision in Gibraltar Bay on March 17. Five hundred seventy-one Italian passengers were drowned. A second great tragedy occurred August 19 when a hurricane and earthquake destroyed every vessel in Martinique harbor and cost 340 lives.

Edison Patent

In the field of technical development, the first conversation by telephone between Paris and London took place March 17 also. And in that same year, Thomas A. Edison applied for a patent on his motion picture camera.

A social note of international importance was the marriage of Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

The outstanding event of the musical world was the first performance of "Lohengrin" given in Paris, September 16. Incidentally the new Carnegie Music Hall was opened in New York City May 5.

In the theater, Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" in Brooklyn and then retired from the stage April 4.

This was also the year that the famous monument to General Grant was erected in New York.

BROTHERHOOD LEADERS

PRESIDENTS

Henry Miller 1891 to 1893
Quinn Jansen 1893 to 1894
H. W. Sherman ... 1891 to 1897
J. A. Maloney 1897 to 1899
Thomas Wheeler . 1899 to 1901
W. A. Jackson 1901 to 1903
F. J. McNulty 1903 to 1919
J. P. Noonan 1919 to 1929
H. H. Broach 1929 to 1933
D. W. Tracy 1933 to 1940
Ed J. Brown 1940 to 1947
D. W. Tracy 1947 to

SECRETARIES

J. T. Kelly 1891 to 1897
H. W. Sherman ... 1897 to 1905
P. W. Collins 1905 to 1912
Charles P. Ford .. 1912 to 1925
G. M. Bugniazet .. 1925 to 1947
J. Scott Milne 1947 to

28, and the new Chilean Government was recognized by the United States September 7. On September 18, ex-President Balma-
ceda committed suicide.

(This international incident was the "hottest" bit of news that came out of the year 1891 and today, who remembers ever hearing about it? We'll wager that not one out of a hundred readers ever heard of President Balma-
ceda. This gives food for thought too. Some of the terribly important events of the day become rather insignificant when one views the

In the field of education, Leland Stanford University was opened at Palo Alto and Rice Institute, Houston, Texas was chartered.

Other notable events of national importance were the death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom at a Board of Trade banquet at Delmonico's, New York while making a speech. Charles Foster of Ohio was appointed to succeed him.

New lands in Oklahoma were opened to settlers, September 22.

The Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated.

On October 26, the first Empire State Express via the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad made the run from New York



Ben Harrison



Above: The earliest convention badge on file in the I.B.E.W. Archives; the 1903 convention held in Salt Lake City. If any Brother has early badges, we would welcome them. Left: Benjamin Harrison was president when the Brotherhood was founded. Harrison was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

to Buffalo in eight hours and 42 minutes.

Other significant events in Europe included renewal of the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria, for six years. The Swiss celebrated their 600th anniversary of nationality. And in Russia, the export of every kind of grain was prohibited.

In Canada, the last spike was driven on the Calgary-Edmonton railroad of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Bankers' Association was organized at Montreal, Sir John MacDonald, prime minister died and an Imperial Act was

passed prohibiting seal fishing in Bering Sea.

On the labor front, a strike of 10,000 miners in the coke district of Pennsylvania against reduction of wages was settled successfully March 6.

On March 25, the Committee of Union and Defense Association met and worked out a plan of organization for the stove molding industry. This was the first written trade agreement with a local union.

On August 5, the eight-hour day law went into effect in Nebraska.

And then November 28, 1891, the National Brotherhood of Elec-

trical Workers was founded in St. Louis, Missouri.

And to those of us the present members of the Electrical Workers' Union, reading this article and looking back, that statement was by far the most significant of all the events recorded for that era of six decades ago.

That was the world and national setting for the advent of our Brotherhood. We return now, to that earnest little group back in Stolley's Dance Hall who organized our union, drew up its Constitution and Bylaws and sent it on its way.

J. T. Kelly who was press secretary for Local No. 1 of St. Louis for so many years, opened that first convention. Henry Miller of St. Louis was elected chairman and T. J. Finnell of Chicago, Secretary.

On motion of Brother J. Berlowitz, seconded by Brother E. C. Hartung, it was proposed that the name of the organization be the "National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." This, the first motion after the organizing of the conventions was carried. Henry Miller was then elected as first Grand President, and Brother Kelly as Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

Then followed seven days intensive work during which the N.B.E.W. Constitution and Bylaws were drawn up, a charter and emblem were designed, arrangements were made to finance the new organization by a \$100 loan from St. Louis Local No. 1, a vote to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor was taken, and all the plans for trying to organize a mighty industry were laid. Then the Convention adjourned to meet the second Saturday in November, 1892 in Chicago.

The following month President Henry Miller attended the A.F.L. Convention in Birmingham, Alabama and affiliated our Brotherhood with the A. F. of L.

During the next year, those 10

founding fathers did all they could to promote their organization, but the man to whom the major portion of the credit must go was to the first President, Henry Miller. During that first year of our Brotherhood's existence, Miller is said to have visited every leading city from New Orleans to Boston. He carried his tools and worked at the trade, all the time spreading the gospel of organization, and when he left each city, he left a local union of Electrical Workers in his wake.

So that, when that second convention opened in Chicago in November 1892, there were 43 chartered local unions with 2000 members and the sum of \$646.10 was in the national treasury. There were to be many ups and downs before our Brotherhood reached the position of dignity and strength it occupies today—but from those earliest days our union was one built on Brotherhood and service. From the outset the Brotherhood had not only the welfare of its members at heart but the public good as well. From its very inception standards of good workmanship and an apprenticeship program were set up. And from the very beginning the members stood by each other as Brothers helping in time of stress. As we wrote above, in those days, the death rate of electricians by electrocution and falls was one out of every two. It is no wonder that

insurance companies refused to insure our members. But believing that benefits and unionism should go hand in hand, the N.B.E.W., on a dues rate of 10 cents per member per month, assumed the obligation of a death benefit, not only for a member, but for his wife also.

And the struggles they had to keep going and pay all legitimate claims—those early records are a lesson in courage, stamina and sacrifice. The Executive Council met and decided on the doubtful cases, and a full account is given of their deliberations in an old office copy book.

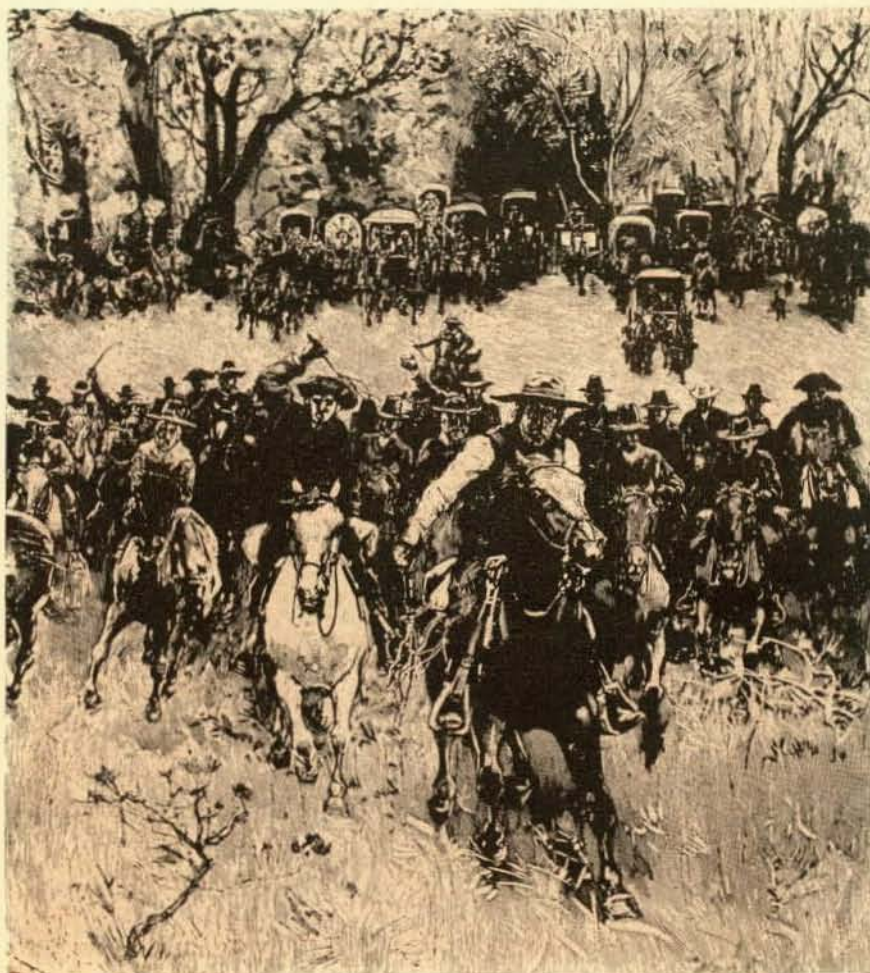
Here's an account of Death Claim No. 9 way back in 1893 that we found most interesting, pathetic, and yet a little amusing in its implication. We pass it on to you as it was reported in the Executive Council Minutes.

"Death Claim No. 9 was taken up and discussed at length. Brother Shuttleworth of L.U. 17 was called into the meeting of the Board and explained a great many things concerning the case. According to the facts, the dead Brother was not insane when he took the poison but had had a great deal of domestic trouble and lived very unhappily with his wife, which seemed to drive him to this desperate act. It was further learned that after taking the poison the doctor had pronounced



Left: The famous actor, Edwin Booth, played Hamlet and retired on the year our Brotherhood was founded. New York also dedicated Grant's Tomb. Below: These hardy pioneers of the I.B.E.W. in Duluth, Minnesota, carried the banner of their labor organization in an early Labor Day celebration.



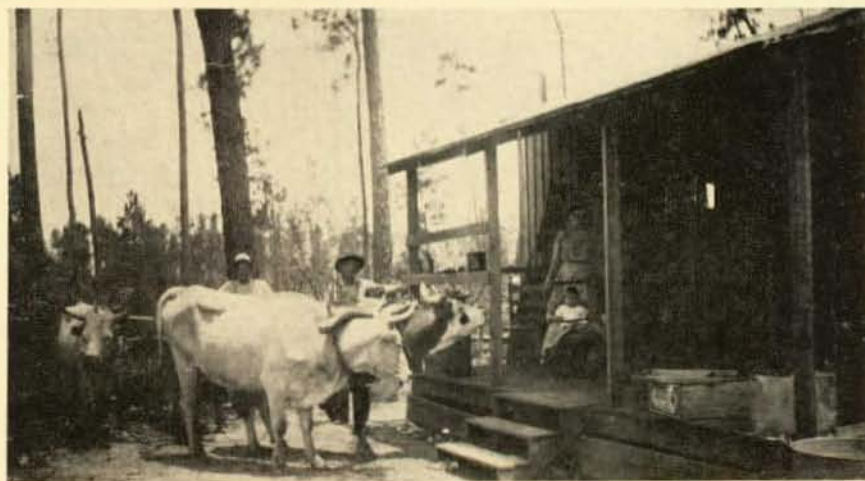


Above: The start of the Oklahoma Land Rush in 1891, when the Brotherhood was founded. It became a state two years later in 1893.

him out of danger, but cautioned his family about giving him water, but from the evidence, it appears that his wife gave him water, and as the poison taken was "Rough on Rats" this had the fatal effect. Moved by Brother Prichett and seconded by Brother Roth that the claim be rejected. Motion carried unanimously.

The outline history of our Brotherhood from 1891 on is pretty familiar to most of our members. It has been written up many times in our JOURNAL and in pamphlet format. Some day we hope to write the full history in book form so that all who love the Brotherhood may know its whole story through the years.

The financial struggles of the early days were terrific. In 1894, Secretary-Treasurer Kelly mortgaged his household goods and building stock to raise enough



Below: Crudest forms of transport were in vogue at the time. Here a line crew uses oxen to haul poles as distribution lines were begun.

money to keep the organization going.

The new union met terrific anti-labor opposition on every side. Employers were hostile. There was a depression on throughout the country. When the 1895 Convention met in Washington, only 11 delegates representing eight locals answered the roll call and the treasury showed a deficit of \$1,016.

But anyone who thought the National Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers was on the way out was destined to be disappointed. These stout-hearted unionists were determined that their organization should not die. They proceeded to establish a sound financial policy and put on a concerted drive to organize new locals.

Once more the union began the slow, sure trek upward. Organization was extended and the treasury began to accumulate a healthy balance. Contacts were made with electrical workers in Canada, and at the Pittsburgh Convention of 1899, our territorial jurisdiction was extended to cover the Dominion of Canada and the name of our organization was changed to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Up to the year 1903, the union had no paid officers. The Grand President and Organizer drew expense money when the treasury could provide it, but the other officers were not compensated at all, and each of them had to make a

livelihood working at the trade and therefore performed the work of the Brotherhood in what spare time remained after a 10 or 12 hour working day.

Despite the remarkable devotion of these men and the personal sacrifices they made to do the work of the Brotherhood, they were unable to give sufficient time to the affairs of the union to see that the provisions of the Constitution were carried out by the locals. National



headquarters, as well as the national officers, changed frequently.

In 1901 the Grand Secretary-Treasurer reported that unconstitutional strikes had been so numerous during that year—numbering as many as 40 at one time—that he had been unable to keep an accurate record. The International hesitated about suspending a local union for disregarding its obligations when the dues and support of each local were so badly needed, but the lack of discipline was discrediting the organization in the eyes of employers. W. A. Jackson, who was elected president in that year, tried to cope with the situation, but found that this was impossible without a salaried officer. Accordingly at the convention of 1903 the Brotherhood elected Frank J. McNulty as International President and voted to pay him a full-time salary in order that he might devote his entire time to the interest of the union. A strong, magnetic leader, Frank McNulty served in this office until 1919.

The innovation, to have a full-time paid officer at the head of our union, was a most important event in the history of our organization, and resulted in a valuable policy being born in the I.B.E.W. It transformed the International body from a weak and discredited association to a centralized and powerful authority. President Mc-

Above: In rooms above a dance hall, butcher shop, variety store and fish market in St. Louis, the I.B.E.W. had its first founding meetings.

Below: Electricity dashed ahead of the internal combustion engine. In early days, linemen used only wagons.

Nulty determined that the provisions of the Constitution should be enforced, particularly those which dealt with relations of the union to employers. All infractions were promptly punished. In a short time the organization regained its prestige, when employers were assured that any contracts they might make with local unions would be respected and enforced.

And on the growth of the Brotherhood itself the effect was very favorable. Illegal and unsuccessful strikes had discouraged many members and had forced them to seek employment wherever they could find it. After an unsuccessful strike, many locals found themselves almost entirely disorganized and had to drop out of the Brotherhood. But now with President McNulty's constructive policy, many difficulties which formerly would have resulted in strikes, were peacefully settled, and the

(Continued on page 72)





EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council.

Regular Meeting Beginning September 10, 1951.

All Council members present—Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn.

The Council's last minutes and report were approved as written.

Reports of the Auditor were examined, discussed and filed.

A letter from John Belt, Business Manager of Local Union 399 on the property of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, was discussed. His letter dealt with the telephone situation and was referred to the International President.

POSTPONE CONVENTION?

The following Local Unions have petitioned for a referendum vote of the membership to postpone the 1952 Brotherhood Convention:

Local Union	6, San Francisco, California
Local Union	40, Hollywood, California
Local Union	48, Portland, Oregon
Local Union	49, Portland, Oregon
Local Union	76, Tacoma, Washington
Local Union	112, Pasco, Washington
Local Union	191, Everett, Washington
Local Union	495, Wilmington, North Carolina
Local Union	648, Hamilton, Ohio
Local Union	668, Lafayette, Indiana
Local Union	684, Modesto, California
Local Union	714, Minot, North Dakota
Local Union	1037, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Our law provides that our Conventions shall convene "every two years on the third Monday in September, at such place as shall be decided upon by previous Convention action."

The 1950 Miami Convention decided that the next one shall convene in Seattle, Washington.

Every Four Years?

The 1948 Atlantic City Convention had the following two proposals before it:

"RESOLVED, that after the next election (1950) our International Convention be held

every four years." (International Officers are elected for four years.)

"RESOLVED, that this 1948 Convention go on record as being in favor of holding our Convention every fourth year, commencing this year, and that the present International Officers remain in office."

The above proposals were referred to the Executive Council "for study and such recommendation as the Council may later submit for a referendum vote of the membership."

The Council studied the matter and decided that the 1950 Convention should be held and the elections occur as scheduled.

Convention Costs

That 1950 Convention cost the Brotherhood \$792,976.57—almost \$1,000,000—not counting what the Local Unions paid their delegates. Not enough money was in the Convention Fund—\$584,273.26—to pay the cost. So the additional amount had to be borrowed from the General Fund. (It has since been repaid.)

August 31, 1951 we had \$98,280.95 in the Convention Fund. If the same rate of payments to this Fund continue for the next 12 months—to the 1952 Convention—the Fund will total about \$470,280.

But if the same number of delegates (2647) attend the Seattle Convention as attended the one in 1950 in Miami, the cost would be about \$1,400,000—not counting what the Local Unions would pay their delegates.

The greater cost is due to the extra transportation mileage to Seattle, because the bulk of our delegates come from east of the Mississippi River. Before each Convention the International Secretary checks with the railroads to get the mileage to the Convention City from the places where our Local Unions are located. This was done in the case of Seattle.

Referendum Vote

Therefore, taking the Local Unions sending delegates to Miami in 1950—and assuming the same num-

ber were sent to Seattle—the Convention Fund in September 1952 would lack about \$929,720 to meet the cost. This means that about \$2 additional per member would be needed.

Because of the foregoing reasons, the Executive Council decided to have International Secretary Milne submit the following proposal to a referendum vote:

“Amend Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution by substituting the figure ‘four’ for the figure ‘two’.”

If the above proposal is adopted, no Convention would be held in 1952. The 1954 Convention would be held in Seattle, as previously decided by the Miami Convention.

AMEND PENSION PLAN?

Our Constitution now reads:

“Any ‘A’ member who has attained the age of 65 years, and who has been a member of the IBEW in continuous good standing for 20 years immediately preceding his application (for pension) shall be eligible for pension benefits . . .” (Article XII, Sec. 2.)

International Secretary Milne pointed out to the Council that the above does not prohibit the B or BA member—who makes no payment for pension—from belonging for 20 years, then transferring to the A membership and claiming pension benefits at age 65.

To end this argument, Secretary Milne recommended that the Constitution be amended to read that

“Any ‘A’ member who has attained the age of 65 years, and who has been an ‘A’ member of the IBEW in continuous standing for 20 years . . .” etc. (Balance of paragraph to remain the same.)

The Council decided to have Secretary Milne submit the above proposed amendment to a referendum vote.

More Protection

To protect our pension plan for the years ahead, Secretary Milne also made the following statement and recommendation. (It affects only the A members reinstated after April 30, 1952—and members joining or transferring to the A membership after that date.)

“Many of our Local Unions have complained that the ‘B’ and ‘BA’ members hesitate to transfer to the ‘A’ membership because they can remain as ‘B’ or ‘BA’ members until 45 years of age and then pay the ‘A’ dues for 20 years and enjoy the pension benefits.

“After much consideration—and wanting to give all ‘B’ and ‘BA’ members an opportunity to transfer to the ‘A’ membership and take advantage of our law—I now recommend the following changes apply as of May 1, 1952.

(All present A members would not be affected. Beginning May 1, 1952 any new A member—or reinstated A member, or any member transferring to A—would come under the recommended plan.)

The Plan

“The I.S. shall authorize for each ‘A’ member initiated or reinstated prior to May 1, 1952 and admitted to pension benefits, \$50.00 a month.

“The I.S. shall authorize for each reinstated ‘A’ member—or the ‘A’ member initiated or transferring to the ‘A’ membership—on and after May 1, 1952 and admitted to pension benefits, the following amounts—

‘1. The member who has 20 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$30.00 a month.

‘2. The member who has 25 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$40.00 a month.

‘3. The member who has 30 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$50.00 a month.

“The I.S. shall also pay, from the pension benefit fund, the per capita tax of each member on pension as provided for in this article and as provided for in the Employees’ Benefit Agreement first made September 3, 1946.

“Any member who accepts a pension payment for any particular month, as provided for in this Constitution, shall thereby cancel any claim for pension benefits he may have for the same month against the Pension Benefit Trust Fund as established by the Employees’ Benefit Agreement’.”

The Executive Council believes that Article XII, Section 2 of the Constitution should be amended to include the above plan. Future years will certainly prove the necessity for this. The Council, therefore, decided to have the matter submitted to a referendum vote.

END “B” MEMBERSHIP?

We have three types of membership—A, BA and B. The A and BA are the same in every way—except the BA does not carry our pension and death benefits. Both pay the same per capita tax—70¢ a month. The B pays only 50¢, with no pension or death benefits.

In organizing campaigns—and when other unions raid our Locals—our opponents bitterly attack our B membership. They condemn it as a “second class membership, for second class citizens.”

Our opponents quote our Constitution—showing one Convention delegate for every 100 A or BA members. But only one delegate for every 500 B mem-

bers. And one vote—at Conventions and by referendum—for each A or BA member. But only one vote for every 50 B members.

All this has often proved quite a big handicap. Over two years ago it was decided not to issue any more new charters to cover B members. But this only partly met the problem.

Most Have Transferred

Most of our B members have transferred to the BA membership since it was established in 1946. Some have also transferred to the A. Less than 70,000 now remain as B members. (Our total membership is over 500,000.)

The only reason for remaining B members is the low per capita tax—50¢ a month. With only one exception, no AFL or CIO Union has such a low per capita tax, so far as we know. It runs from 75¢ to \$2.00—with no pension or death benefits.

Our B members receive the same service from the International as the A and BA members who pay 70¢. And the Executive Council believes all members should be on an equal voting and per capita tax basis.

Therefore, the Council is having the International Secretary submit the following proposal to a referendum vote:

“Eliminate the B membership—effective January 1, 1953—by striking out all mention of or reference to it in the IBEW Constitution.”

This will give our remaining B members over a year to cooperate with the Brotherhood in meeting this problem by transferring to BA or A.

INTERNATIONAL CHARGE

International charge was taken of the affairs of Local Union 231 of Sioux City, Iowa, and 1547 of Anchorage, Alaska. This was done to protect the interests of the membership.

The Constitution authorizes the International President to take such action for a period not to exceed six months. If the Local Union's affairs have not been adjusted in six months, the entire case must be referred to the Executive Council. (Article IV, Section 3.—Paragraph (9).)

The President referred the above cases to us. They were reviewed and the Council decided in each case that International charge (or supervision) will continue until further notice.

CASE OF WAYNE WILLIAMS

Wayne P. Williams is a member of Local Union 460 of Midland, Texas. He went to Fort Worth, Texas and worked in the jurisdiction of Inside Local Union 116.

The Fort Worth Business Manager placed Williams on a power house job where he worked for several months. When members of the Local were out of work, Williams was removed from the job.

The record in this case also shows the following:

1. After Williams was removed from the job, he made several trips to see the Business Manager. The Business Manager refused to return Williams to the job until members of the Local were working.
2. Williams, on his last trip (November 1, 1950), severely beat up the Business Manager in the Union headquarters. The Business Manager was beaten so badly that he required hospital treatment.

Charges Filed

3. The Business Manager later charged Williams with violating Article XXVII, Section 2, Paragraph (12) of the Constitution. This reads:
“Disturbing the peace or harmony of any L.U. meeting or meeting of its Executive Board, using abusive language, creating or participating in any disturbance, drinking intoxicants, or being intoxicated, in or around the office or headquarters of a L.U.”
4. The Trial Board found Williams guilty, assessed him \$250.00 and suspended him from working in the Local Union's jurisdiction and from attending its meetings for five years.
5. Williams appealed to Vice President Ingram who upheld the Trial Board's action. President Tracy sustained Ingram's decision.

The Executive Council has studied the testimony of the witnesses, with all the claims and evidence submitted. We find that Williams was tried fairly and we have no doubt whatever about his guilt.

Williams submits nothing that justified his brutal and uncalled for action. His appeal, therefore, is denied.

CASE OF MATTHEW BUNYAN

Matthew G. Bunyan was Business Manager and Financial Secretary of Local Union 1455, St. Louis Missouri. The members of this Local do office, clerical, sales and technical work for the Union Electric Company (Light and Power) of Missouri.

Vice President Jacobs asked the International President for authority to remove Bunyan from office. The President delegated the authority to do so, in accord with Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution. It reads:

“The I.P. can, in any situation, delegate the powers of his office to an International Representative, Vice President or Assistant.”

The files in this case show that Bunyan was removed from office May 28, 1951.

“... for incompetence . . . for non-performance of duties . . . for failure to carry out the provisions of this Constitution and the rules herein . . . the bylaws and agreements of the L. U. . . .” (Art. IV., Sec. 3, Paragraph (10)).

Work Stoppages

The record shows that Bunyan, for over two years, repeatedly refused to follow the regular procedure outlined in the agreement for handling grievances with the Company. He adopted, so the record shows, dilatory and obstructive tactics and his actions resulted in several wholly unnecessary work stoppages in violation of the agreement.

All this proved costly and harmful to the membership and the Brotherhood—not considering the future dangers involved.

Bunyan was repeatedly warned by the Vice President before the last work stoppage occurred May 23, 1951 in defiance of the agreement. The *St. Louis Star-Times* ran a picture of this, showing our members on a "sit-down strike."

In his appeal to this Council, Bunyan offers no defense of his methods and actions. However, he does relate six good things he did in behalf of the organization. He does not mention the harmful and costly things.

The Executive Council holds that agreements, once made, must be held inviolate. We cannot expect the employer to play fair and to abide by an agreement unless we do so.

The appeal is denied.

NEW YORK CASE RECONSIDERED

September 8, 1948 Local Union 1430, New York City, was chartered and given jurisdiction over "Television installation and servicemen of all companies in New York City and vicinity."

The Radio-Broadcast Local 1212 at that time had the jurisdiction. When the Television Servicemen's Local was established Local 1212 turned over to it 326 membership applications with the initiation fees.

In 1948 Local 3 also had about 100 television servicemen in one company—the Conlan Electric. (The number has since grown to over 200.)

But Local 3 failed to turn these over to Local 1430 which had been given the exclusive jurisdiction.

More Background

Local 1430 wrote Vice President Liggett and President Tracy several times, trying to have its jurisdiction recognized—and to have Local 3's television men also transferred to it. The dispute between the two Locals continued for well over two years when Liggett wrote the President February 8, 1951 that

"... it is my recommendation that Local 3 be informed they have no jurisdiction over the work ... and they be instructed to transfer these members to Local Union 1430."

Again Liggett wrote the President March 8, 1951 that

"This problem has been under discussion for sometime and I believe a definite decision should be made."

"I have at various times informed both Local Union 3 and Local Union 1430 that I did not believe that the jurisdiction of television service should be in two Local Unions in the same city."

President's Decision

President Tracy ruled March 19, 1951 that

"The employees ... were organized by Local Union 3 ... prior to Local 1430 being given jurisdiction it now holds ... They have certain rights and benefits under the agreement between Local 3 and their employer."

"In January this year, a new agreement was negotiated by Local Union 3 ... In view of these facts ... unless and until there is voluntary action on the part of the particular members involved to transfer their membership to Local 1430, these ... shall continue to be represented by Local Union 3."

Local 1430 appealed the President's decision to this Council. The President was reversed. Our decision stated:

"The Executive Council believes an error was made. Such divided jurisdiction—in exactly the same type and kind of work, in the same branch of our trade and in the same city—is harmful to all concerned."

(The Council's full review and decision appeared in our last minutes and report.)

Request For Reconsideration

Following the Council's decision, Local 3 requested the case be reconsidered. It complained that its side of the case had not been heard—that all the facts had not been presented.

The procedure in this case was exactly the same as in all others coming to the Council. The written appeal of Local 1430 was from the President's decision—not from an action of Local 3.

President Tracy originally argued the case and defended his decision before the Council. All the files in the case were then before us when he was able to present whatever facts he considered important.

However, the Council decided to reconsider the case and to hear those who wished to appear. The following appeared:

Jeremiah Sullivan, President of Local Union 3
Armand D'Angelo, Rec. Sec'y. of Local Union 3
Eugene Carmichael, Television Member of L.U. 3
Joseph Falco, " " " " "
Thomas Falkenberry, " " " " "
Phillip Maneuso, " " " " "
George Collins, " " " " "
Thomas McAllister, President of L.U. 1430
John McCarthy, Business Manager of L.U. 1430

Position of Local Union 3

In support of their position, Local 3's representatives contended:

1. That Local 3 has a legal agreement with Conlan Electric covering the men in question.
2. That these men have benefits and "fixed property rights" in Local 3 which they would lose if transferred to Local 1430.
3. That the television shops in New York City are poorly organized—and there is a big field for Local 1430 to increase its membership, without bothering about Local 3's one company.
4. That when television work is slack these Local 3 members are given other work to do in the shop—and in other branches of the trade.
5. That the men want to remain in Local 3—and that if the Executive Council decides they must transfer to Local 1430, they "might easily rebel" and leave the I.B.E.W.

About The Agreement

Our Constitution provides that all agreements shall be null and void without the International President's approval. (Article XVII, Section 7). And that all his decisions are subject to appeal. (Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph (2).)

He decided to approve the new agreement the same day he decided the men would not have to transfer—March 19, 1951. Both decisions were tied together. When he was reversed by the Council this voided the agreement so far as the Union is concerned.

In its appeal to this Council, Local 1430 stated:

"We call your attention to the fact that in the cases of Winston and Metropolitan Television, that both companies had contracts with Local 1212 at the time of their transfer from Local Union 1212 to Local Union 1430.

"However, . . . President Tracy hesitates to transfer the television employees of Conlan because they were covered by an existing agreement with Local Union 3. This does not seem to be consistent . . ."

The files show that the agreement was approved by the President the same day he made his ruling. He then gave the agreement as one of his two reasons for his ruling.

About Benefits

Local 1430's appeal also stated:

"In President Tracy's decision . . . reference is made to certain benefits under the agreement between Conlan Electric and Local 3. These so-called benefits do not begin to compare with the benefits contained in the many agreements signed by Local 1430 . . ."

In the hearing, the Business Manager of Local 1430 stated that his members receive \$13.00 a week more, for 40 hours, than Local 3's television men. He cited other benefits and superior working conditions. None of this was denied by Local 3's representatives.

Local 1430's Business Manager contended that the Conlan Company had a decidedly unfair competitive advantage over Local 1430's contractors—because of the much lower wages, fringe benefits, and poorer working conditions. He cited instances of Conlan's unfair underbidding which were not denied by Local 3's representatives.

About Property Rights

If Local 3's claim of fixed property rights were to prevail, then our Constitution—dealing with jurisdiction and other disputes between Locals—would be meaningless in certain instances.

One Local could refuse to merge with another, as directed under our law. Or one could admit members from another's jurisdiction—in the same community—and then raise the claim of fixed property rights and nothing could be done about it. No decision of any International authority could have any effect—unless the decision favored the Local raising the claim of property rights.

When 146 of the Conlan television men (a majority at the time) petitioned Vice President Liggett in April 1950—saying they wanted to transfer to Local 1430—they showed they were not concerned about any benefits or fixed property rights in Local 3. (This petition is quoted later.)

About Organizing To Be Done

It was admitted in the hearing there is still much organizing to be done in the television field in New York City. The same could be said about various sign, fixture and wiring shops in Local 3's jurisdiction. Certain Records prove this—and Local 3's newspaper often carries stories urging its members to help organize these non-union shops.

We believe, however, Local 1430 has done a fairly good job under the circumstances—in a new industry. It was chartered only three years ago and today has over 2600 members. The continual dispute with Local 3—known to the non-union people—certainly has not aided in organizing the field more rapidly.

About Keeping Men Busy

Regarding Local 3's claim of keeping its television men busy: In the Council hearing one of the television members stated he and others had remained out of work when Conlan's television work slackened.

However, in many shops over the country—where the employer is generous enough or wants to keep his men—our members are given other work to do when their regular work is slack. What Local 3 claims in this regard is no different from what is done elsewhere.

About What The Men Want

Local 3's representatives handed the Executive Council a petition signed by 207 of the men involved, requesting the case be reconsidered. The Council noted, however, that 146 of these men signed a petition to Vice President Liggett—in April 1950—saying they wanted to transfer to Local 1430. Then they gave the following reasons:

"1. Inadequate representation by Local 3 has demoralized all of the undersigned to a point where they would rather do without a union.

"2. Contract violations have existed continuously and have, on innumerable occasions, been brought to the attention of Local 3, but to no avail. There has been nothing done to eliminate these violations.

"3. The employees of Conlan Electric Corp. have constantly requested a copy of the agreement but in every instance have been refused by Local 3. The contract was read at the usual 'annual' meeting and has never been produced since.

"4. During the year no representative of the Union has ever visited any of our shops. We only see a representative when the contract is to be renewed.

"5. When Conlan employees have voiced objections to the treatment of the Union or refused to agree with the employer's suggestions, presented by Local 3, they were told to keep quiet or they would be taken care of, but good.

"6. We wish to transfer to Local 1430 because we have heard from many technicians employed by other large companies in our area that they have been treated democratically, serviced properly as members of Local 1430 . . . "

Main Question Involved

The record shows that after Vice President Liggett received the above petition he contacted Local 3. He then advised Local 1430's Business Manager that Local 3 was willing to transfer the men. In this regard, Local 1430's Business Manager told the Council:

"I was invited down to Local 3's headquarters and introduced to the Conlan employer . . . by a representative of Local 3. I was introduced as the person who would represent the Conlan TV technicians in the future . . . However, a few weeks went by and such a transfer never was enacted."

The question is not whether the men now want, or do not want, to transfer to Local 1430. It is whether two I.B.E.W. Local Unions shall have jurisdiction over exactly the same work in the same community—with different wages and working conditions—and with continuing conflict harmful to all concerned.

One example of such conflict is shown below in Local 1430's appeal:

"During July 1950 Local Union 1430 in an effort to gain wage increases for the employees of Ben Ray Distributing Corp. was conducting a strike . . . The Ben Ray Company distributes television parts to local service companies. Several technicians employed by the Conlan Electric Corp. passed our picket line . . . "

Condition Never Allowed

This case is the same as if two of our Inside Wiremen's Locals existed in the same community—with different wages and working conditions for the same work. Such a condition has never been allowed in all the Brotherhood's history.

Throughout our history, in various disputes involving other Local Unions—when one was given jurisdiction over a job, shop or territory—the members were required to transfer or to arrange to work under the Local given the jurisdiction.

The Executive Council cannot be moved by the threat that if the Council decides against Local 3, the men involved "might easily rebel" and leave the I.B.E.W.

The Council reaffirms its decision "that all necessary steps be taken to have the television men—working for the Conlan Electric Company—transferred without unnecessary delay from Local Union 3 to Local Union 1430."

LETTERS ABOUT JURISDICTION

The Council received six letters complaining about an agreement President Tracy negotiated with the Iron Workers' President. The letters were from Local Unions 17, Detroit—153, South Bend—481, Indianapolis—697, Gary and Hammond—725, Terre Haute—and the System Council of I.B.E.W. Locals of the Public Service Electric of New Jersey.

The Executive Council has no authority in the matter. The Constitution—Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph (12)—empowers the International President to enter into agreements with any national or international labor organization.

The six letters, therefore, were referred to President Tracy and he stated to the Council that he would answer them in writing.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L.U.
Frick, Oscar	3
Schulz, Benjamin	3
Armstrong, G. H.	6
Hardesty, Harry E.	6
Chalker, Sidney T.	11
Martin, Clarence E.	39
Ferren, Elivin E.	50
Meyer, Edgar R.	68
Aagaard, Einar	77
Harford, Branwell E.	103
Brady, Patrick J.	104
Butters, Fred E.	104
Goldsworthy, Thomas H.	125
Newkirk, Enoch B.	129
Bernstein, Jules C.	134
Fiset, Henry	134
Miller, S. L.	134
Snyder, Herman E.	134
Pedersen, Andrew H.	151
Anderson, Alvia E.	212
Small, John	213
Bradstreet, E. R.	214
Armstrong, Reuben J.	247
Sutherland, C. J.	250
Laisure, Thomas H.	271
Sullivan, Francis M.	396
Dundas, Verne W.	440
Henault, Hercule	492
Sutherland, John	492
Boyle, John Joseph	501
Wesolowski, Adam	528
Weidner, John F.	531
Fredley, Grover C.	550
Dickinson, Denton G.	677

	Membership In L. U.
Small, Henry A.	1
Spencer, Garry	1
Aaron, Sam	3
Blohm, Arthur C.	3
Brandt, Conrad	3
Cochran, Frank	3
Dolan, John A.	3
Federmack, John	3
Glaser, Christian	3
Goodhart, George	3
Gulliksen, Harold	3
Jantzer, Frederick	3
Kearn, Frank	3
Klein, Max	3
Lang, Ernest B.	3
Morrison, Frank	3
Munro, Harry	3
Reilly, John	3
Rivers, Clarence	3
Smith, Cappell	3
Katz, Charles B.	5
Watters, L. E.	5
Haskell, Ira Gustin	6

	Membership In L. U.
Multer, Jacob	6
Quade, Fred G.	6
Wiesinger, Bernard	6
Selinger, Henry C.	8
DeBarr, Edgar P.	9
Green, Emmett R.	9
Guibard, Frank	9
Olszewski, Edward	9
Schaik, Louis W.	9
Slater, John F.	9
Wenzel, Otto	9
Dickman, Frank R.	11
Markham, Calvin W.	11
Ogden, Nate	11
Shorkey, Arthur P.	17
Beltabara, Albert E.	18
Boteler, John W.	26
Evans, William A.	26
Hanlon, Mike P.	38
Ibey, William A.	38
Klomfas, William	38
Walker, Frank, Sr.	38
Dickerson, Frank J.	39
McHenry, Daniel	39
Howard, William F.	40
Almendinger, Frank P.	41
Hahl, Fred W.	41
Laughlin, H. E.	46
Mayer, Frank	48
McCoy, A. E.	48
Crozier, Robert, Sr.	52
Egler, Charles, Sr.	52
Hutloff, Albert	52
Ronaldson, John	52
Simpson, Cecil	52
Conroy, William J.	65
Honert, Carl W.	65
Snow, Harold M.	65
Fleet, Walter S.	73
Pearson, J. A.	76
Gibson, John L.	98
McCallum, John	98
Ford, Robert W.	103
Holton, Arthur C.	103
Leahy, Edward A.	103
Wagner, Caleb E.	103
MacIvar, Daniel R.	104
Jones, Thomas B.	108
Hoffman, H. P.	116
Hurley, N. J.	124
Kaufman, E. W.	124
Lanphere, George	124
Haynes, Jess E.	125
Hildreth, Clyde	125
Bedore, Fred J.	134
Blank, A. M.	134
Cairns, John W.	134
Creighton, William J.	134
Davis, Frank J.	134
Dwyer James	134
Erickson, Edward	134
Haase, August	134
Horn, Harry W.	134
Kehoe, R. J.	134
Kratz, Charles H.	134

Membership In L. U.

MacGillivray, Joseph P.	134
Medow, Walter R.	134
McKillip, Fred J.	134
Seppi, C. J.	134
Ellis, L. J.	138
Townsend, William	138
Hard, J. C.	145
McElwain, Lee C.	152
Matthews, William Burt	159
Shuff, Woodley D.	164
Haslip, Ray J.	185
Grubb, Otto S.	193
Campbell, George C.	195
Riemenschneider, August E.	195
Reed, Lemuel E.	197
Richmond, George L.	211
Burridge, A. J.	213
Marshall, Frank	213
Baxter, Charles B.	230
Yackee, Fred	245
Rice, Homer F.	293
Bernreuter, Walker	309
Miller, Joseph	319
Michael, Fred M.	329
Hayward, Eathel W.	333
Campbell, Gilbert	344
Gerrard, William	353
Bridges, A. W.	397
Dinan, John J.	397
Wells, George E.	417
Scott, I. Seymour	438
Rose, Fred A.	465
Hoffman, E. R.	466
Riker, Joseph T.	477
Conner, John	481
Malone, Fred B.	494
Welch, James P.	552
Bonnie, Charles H.	561
Willson, Robert	568
Jund, Adolph E.	595
Neuman, L. A., Sr.	595
Rozelle, Arthur K.	604
McDaniel, James E.	613
Sargent, Harry F.	619
Mitchell, E. F.	621
White, Carl W.	649
Sacra, W. E.	666
Hill, Carl	713
Reynolds, Rohde	716
Chalmers, William M.	799
Baack, George J.	817
Roth, Louis H.	817
Bolinger, John H.	838
Hopper, Wm. Flanagan	865
Martin, Sydney	869
Richards, Daniel	887
Kelly, F. C.	1002
Root, Frank	1036
Hoff, H. A.	1037
Monkman, J. H. A.	1037
Becker, Sam G.	1147
Seigle, Irwin I.	1393

PENSIONS DENIED

HARRY W. WICKSTRUM, Local Union 124, Kansas City, Missouri: Our records show he was born February 4, 1888. He will not be 65 until February, 1953, according to our records.

He now claims he was born in 1886—two years earlier. But the evidence submitted was not accept-

able to the Council. If WICKSTRUM can submit acceptable evidence, his pension will be granted before February 1953.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership In L. U.
Fischman, Edward	3
Fredenberg, Charles	3
Gollance, Abraham	3
Greig, Charles R.	3
Schmidt, William G.	3
Shelley, Thomas	3
Kelly, John J.	6
Selko, Albert	11
Werner, Henry O.	11
Doerr, George R.	23
Rajala, Edward A.	23
Stewart, John J.	23
Fitzpatrick, John	52
Navin, Bernard F.	58
Heine, Paul W.	67
Donley, W. H.	134
O'Connell, Richard	134
Wilman, Thomas E.	193
Weston, James T.	213
Field, Harry A.	292
Olson, Oscar	292
Grunert, Tony	494
Booth, David W.	561
Stearnes, Ernest	697
Breen, Thomas	1037
Harding, George	1037
Hogan, Thos. J.	Card in I. O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied:

	Membership In L. U.
Donnelly, Peter A.	3
Dugan, William A.	604
Stump, Ora F.	1393
Fitzpatrick, T. J.	Card in I. O.
Manry, John T.	Card in I. O.
DeMaris, H. Weston	Card in I. O.

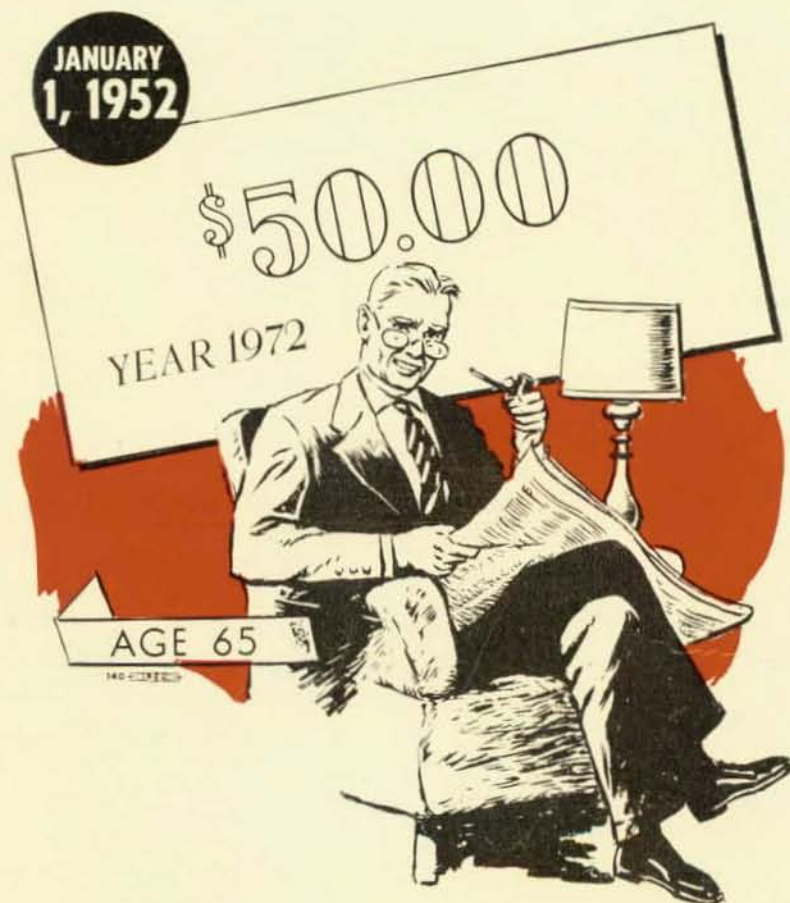
NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The Council adjourned Saturday, September 15, 1951.

The next regular Council meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. Monday, December 3, 1951.

H. H. BROACH,
*Secretary of
Executive Council*

REFERENDUM on our PENSION PLAN



AT OUR 1950 Convention in Miami, a motion was adopted whereby the International Executive Council was authorized to make a special study of our Pension Plan and present a referendum vote to our "A" members affecting the amount each pensioner would re-

ceive according to his years of "A" membership in our Brotherhood.

After full study and consideration the I.E.C. has arrived at the conclusion that a change should be made.

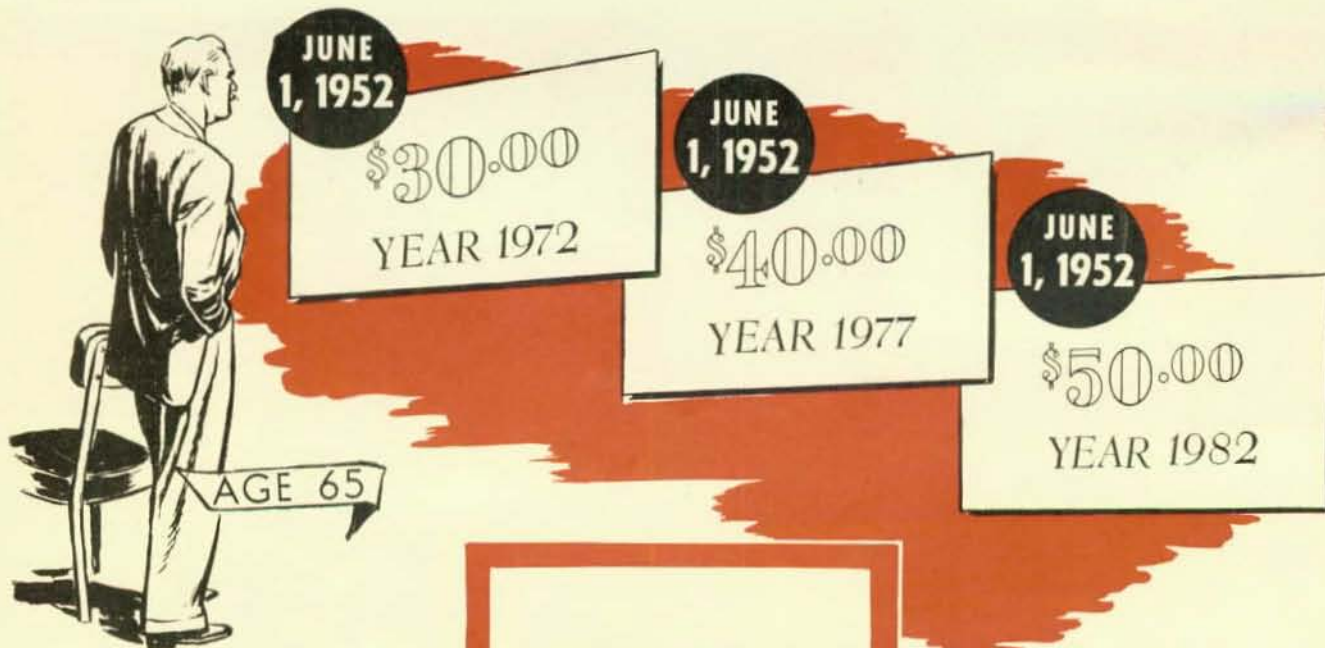
An unfair practice has arisen whereby some members remain

"B" or "BA" members until they are 45 years of age before becoming "A" members of our Brotherhood and then draw their full \$50 per month pension at age 65.

It is the feeling of our Executive Council, that the procedure which we follow with regard to our pension at the present date, is not just to those members who have paid into the plan for longer periods of time and therefore certain adjustments are recommended.

A referendum will go out to our local unions about November 1, which, if adopted by the membership, will change our Constitution to provide that any "A" member of our Brotherhood initiated, re-initiated or transferred into "A" membership previous to May 1, 1952, who has reached the age of 65 and who has been an "A" member of the I.B.E.W. in continuous good standing for 20 years immediately preceding his application, shall be eligible for the \$50 monthly pension. Thus the proposed change in our Constitution will not affect any member now an "A" member or joining as an "A" member or transferring to "A" membership previous to May 1, 1952.

However, after May 1, 1952, if our membership passes the proposed referendum, the following



provisions will be incorporated into our pension benefit schedule:

(1) A member who has 20 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$30 a month.

(2) A member who has 25 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$40 a month.

(3) A member who has 30 years continuous standing immediately preceding his application for pension, \$50 a month.

We feel that this would be an infinitely fairer method of distrib-

Our illustrations above show:

(1) A member joining June 1, 1952, and age 65 in 1972 (20 years) receives \$30 monthly pension.

(2) A member joining June 1, 1952, and age 65 in 1977 (25 years) receives \$40 monthly pension.

(3) A member joining June 1, 1952, and age 65 in 1982 (30 years) receives \$50 monthly pension.

uting pension benefits, would not break faith with any of our members who joined our Brotherhood under our present plan and still would give every present "B" and "BA" member ample time to transfer to "A" membership and be eligible for the full \$50 a month pension after 20 years standing.

Incidentally, the reduction in pension payments would not aid our plan financially for 20 years, but after that time would help to further stabilize the fund.

We urge your favorable vote for this referendum.



“B”

MEMBERSHIP

is injuring Brotherhood

NOVEMBER is going to be a month for several referenda. We want to give our members here in their JOURNAL the full picture as to why these referenda are necessary.

Never could it be said that our “B” members are harmful to our Brotherhood. We have many fine, loyal Brothers and Sisters in this classification who are definitely an asset to our organization and everything for which it stands. However, the “B” membership clause in our Constitution is extremely detrimental to our Brotherhood and is the greatest single weapon used against us by the CIO, CWA and other bodies seeking to take over portions of our membership and to organize fields which are our jurisdiction and which we are attempting to organize also.

Your Executive Council has reviewed the problem from every angle and has come to the conclusion, that for the good of the Brotherhood as a whole, we can have only two types of membership with equal rights, the only difference being in the Pension and Death Benefits received by “A” members by virtue of payments into those funds.

The problem then evolved—to eliminate “BA” or “B” membership making one type only.

Making all members “B” members with elimination of all voting differences could not even be considered for many reasons.



Many “B” members, realizing the seriousness of the situation, and wishing to do their part as good union members, have transferred to “BA” with the result that our “BA” membership outnumbers “B” by a ratio of three to one.

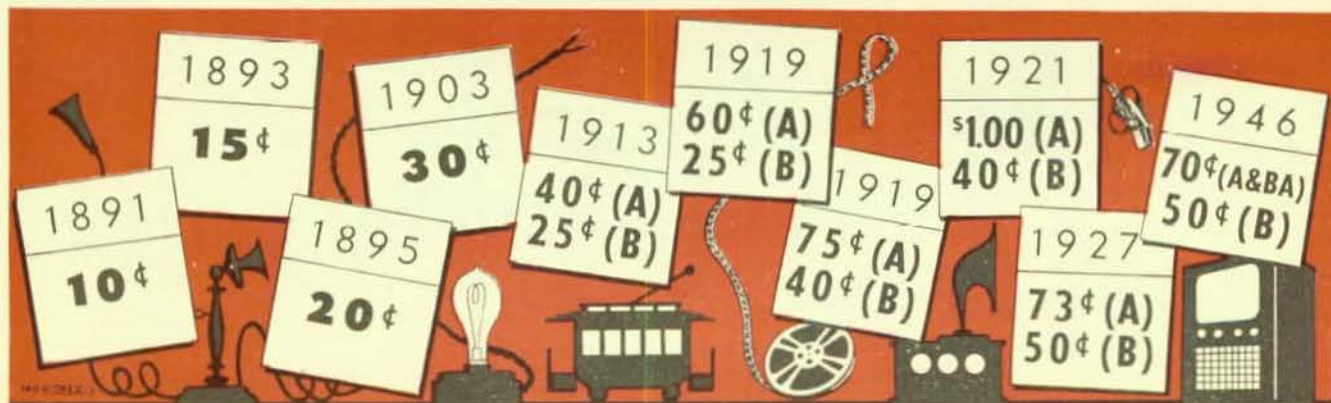
Now the fact of the matter is, our “B” members are getting the same service, the same help, the same union protection that our “BA” and our “A” members receive, but they are not carrying their full share of the burden.

That 20 cents additional per capita paid by “BA” members monthly is badly needed to carry on our work of running the International Office and the extensive organizing campaigns and collective bargaining measures necessary to protect our members and see that their wages, hours, and working conditions are second to none.

There has not been any change in per capita paid to the I. O. for five years and at that time the change made was a decrease. Per capita prior to 1946 was slightly higher. Our “BA” rate of 70 cents monthly is lower than that of any rival electrical union, whose lowest per capita payment is 75 cents.

In the past few years, along with rising costs of living, higher wages, etc., our costs have mounted too. We can't get along on less and we should have more funds to do the best job possible for all our members. The only alternative to an increase in per capita is having more “B” members change over to “BA.”

As stated above, many of our “B” members have been most cooperative in helping their union and every member in it, by voluntarily becoming “BA” members. The



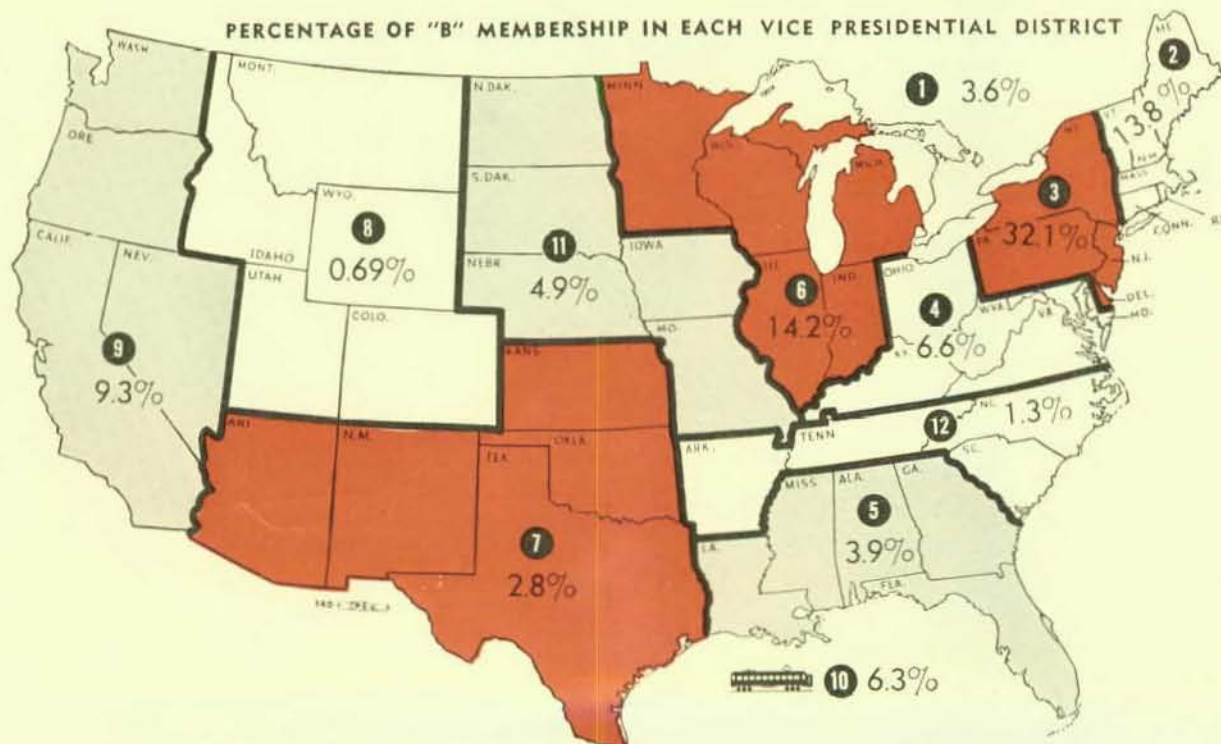
Vice Presidents and staff have done a marvelous job and we believe that very soon, the maximum number of "B" locals and "B" members in other locals who will transfer voluntarily, will have done so.

Now the others must be forced to carry their share of the load too. There is only one way to insure this—by elimination of the "B" membership. Therefore it is proposed that a referendum vote be sent each local which if passed will eliminate "B" membership after *January 1, 1953*. This will give all "B" locals and "B" members in other locals 14 months in which to

accept "BA" membership voluntarily after which time they will have to do so.

We hope our members realize the gravity of the situation. "B" membership is a serious detriment to our work of organizing. We need more per capita to give the kind of service to all our people to which

we feel they are entitled. There is no discrimination shown in the service afforded any of our members, "A," "BA" or "B." They are all treated the same. They should all pay the same. We ask you to vote in favor of the referendum for the good of the Brotherhood as a whole.



*We can't
Afford a*



CONVENTION!

ABOUT November 1, referendum ballots will reach the recording secretaries of all our local unions—a referendum vote to postpone our 1952 Convention. We hope all our members will vote in favor of the referendum to postpone the Convention, because frankly, Brothers and Sisters, we cannot afford one next year.

Here are the facts.

At the Miami Convention last year we had 2,647 delegates in attendance. The total cost of the Convention including the mileage allowance for each delegate was \$792,645.05.

At the time of the Miami Convention in 1950, the total in our Convention Fund amounted to \$584,273.26. Thus our Convention cost us \$208,371.79 more than we had in the fund.

This deficit was paid out of the General Fund and was replaced as the allocated sum from the per capita came in monthly. However, it took us until May of this year, seven months after our Convention adjourned, to get our Convention Fund out of the red.

At present there is approximately \$100,000 in the Convention Fund with about \$30,000 from per capita being added monthly.

By Convention time next year, there will be approximately \$470,280 in our fund.

Now let us analyze what we may

expect the cost of our Convention to run if held next September in Seattle, Washington.

As with all previous Conventions, we have checked with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to ascertain the mileage from the cities in which our local unions are located, to Seattle.

Taking the same number of delegates present at the Miami Convention, it is estimated that the cost

of the 1952 Convention would be \$1,400,000. The reason for this great jump in cost is due to the fact that we have more members located in areas east of the Mississippi and additional transportation cost is responsible for the decided increase.

This is a very conservative estimate. With the daily growth of our membership (we are well over the half-million mark) and



the constant changeover of "B" members to "BA" and "A" membership, thus increasing their number of delegates to our Convention, it may easily be presumed that the number of delegates to the next Convention will pass the 3,000 mark, thus adding considerable additional cost to the estimated sum stated here.

However, even with the cost of our 1952 Convention estimated at the conservative figure, \$1,400,000, and with approximately \$470,280 in the fund at Convention time, the deficit created would amount

to \$929,720. This deficit would have to be raised by an assessment of approximately \$2 per member.

At our 1948 Convention, proposals were made to hold conventions only every four years. The Convention voted to refer the matter to our International Executive Council for study and recommendation to the membership. The Executive Council studied the situation and felt the 1950 Convention should be held as scheduled. They have reviewed the current situation and feel that under the circumstances and in view of the terrific cost, and

taking into consideration that 1952 is not an election year for our Brotherhood, the Convention should be postponed until 1954. They recommend further that in the future, Conventions of our Brotherhood be held only every four years. The Executive Council has so voted and authorized the referendum.

We hope the situation is presented here in such a way that our members understand all the facts. Having a clear picture of the problem, we feel certain they will vote in favor of the referendum and for postponement of the Convention.

COST OF MIAMI
CONVENTION

\$792,645.05

AMOUNT IN
CONVENTION FUND

\$584,273.26

\$208,371.79 DEFICIT

COST OF SEATTLE
CONVENTION

\$1,400,000

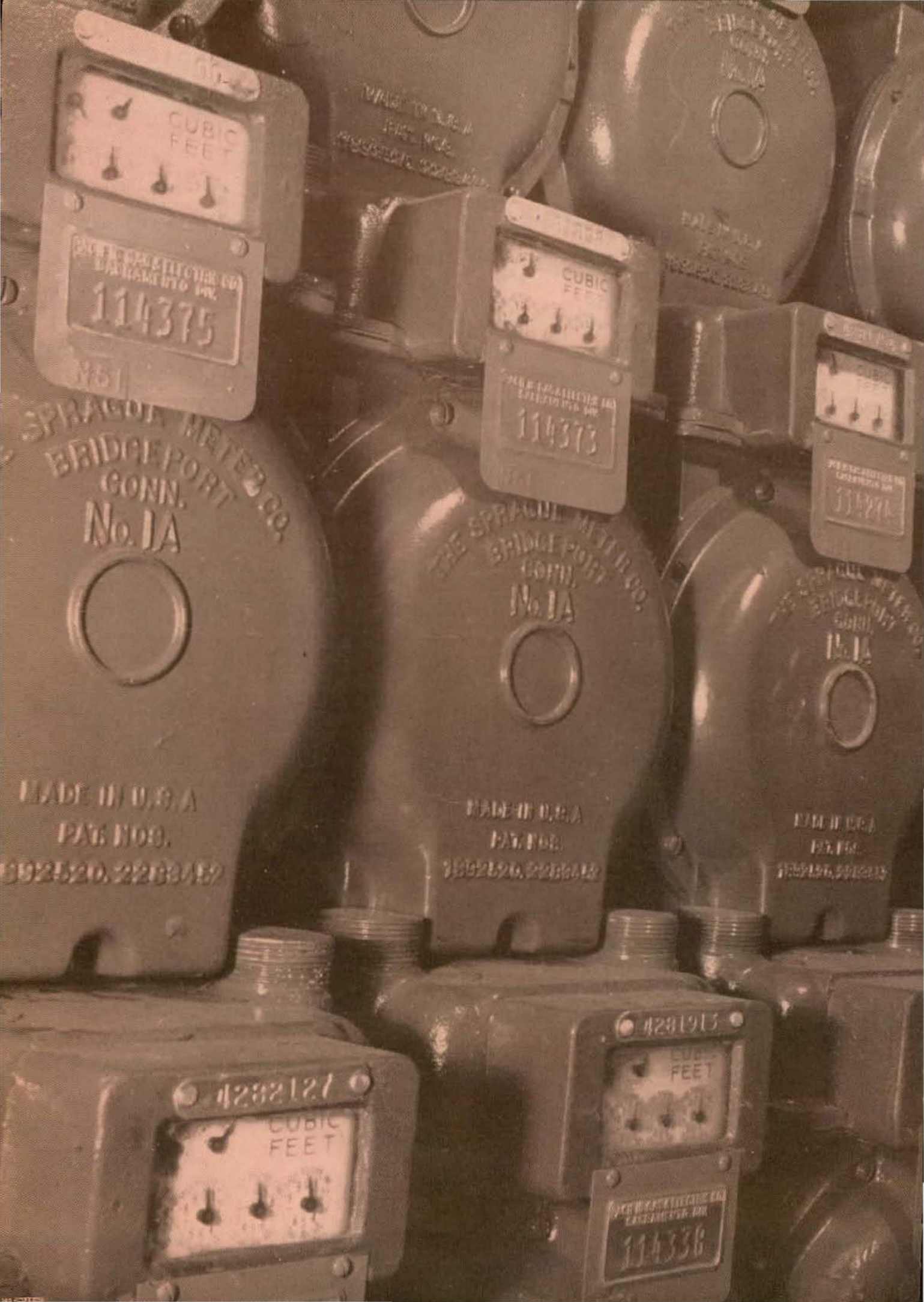
AMOUNT IN
CONVENTION FUND
SEPT., 1952

\$470,280

\$929,720 DEFICIT

MEMBERSHIP CONCENTRATED EAST OF MISSISSIPPI





CUBIC
FEET

SPRAGUE METER CO.
BAMINGTON, ILL.

114375

No. 1A

SPRAGUE METER CO.
BRIDGEPORT
CONN.
No. 1A

MADE IN U.S.A.
PAT. NO. 2,233,432

102120.2233432

MADE IN U.S.A.
PAT. NO. 2,233,432

CUBIC
FEET

SPRAGUE METER CO.
BAMINGTON, ILL.

114373

No. 1A

THE SPRAGUE METER CO.
BRIDGEPORT
CONN.
No. 1A

MADE IN U.S.A.
PAT. NO. 2,233,432

102120.2233432

CUBIC
FEET

SPRAGUE METER CO.
BAMINGTON, ILL.

114274

No. 1A

THE SPRAGUE METER CO.
BRIDGEPORT
CONN.
No. 1A

MADE IN U.S.A.
PAT. NO. 2,233,432

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CUBIC
FEET

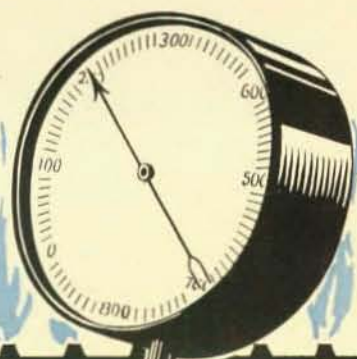
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SPRAGUE METER CO.
BAMINGTON, ILL.

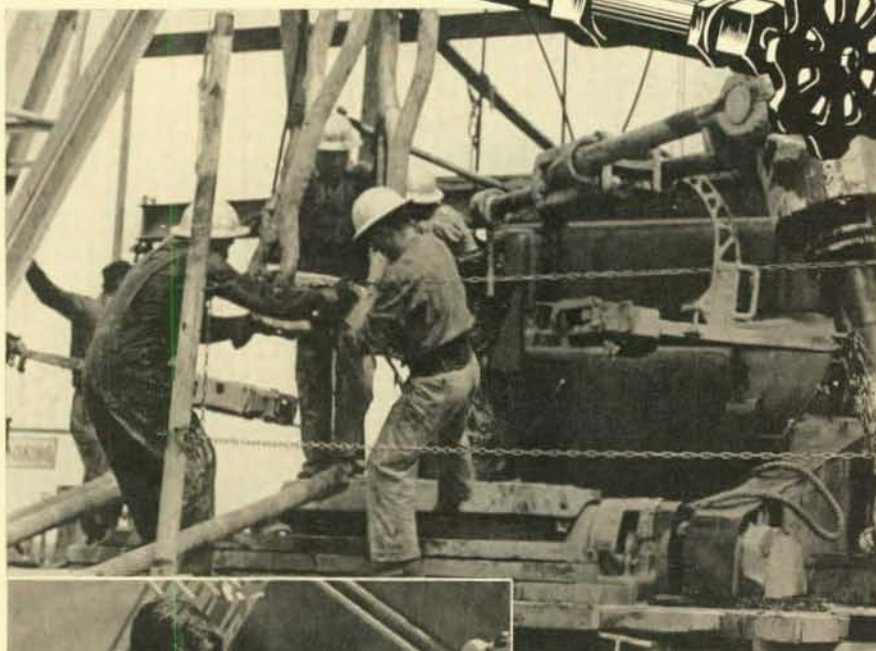
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THE GAS WORKERS' Story



THE STORY of gas and how men came to capture it and put it to use is a fascinating one. It didn't begin in the big utility companies stretched over our nation. It didn't even begin here in our United States. It began as a flame in a grain field in China many centuries ago. Its commercial use is hundreds of years older than that of electricity. The flame which the Chinese coolies saw and thought was an evil spirit, has gone into homes all over the world for heating and cooling and cooking. It has gone into factories everywhere and has been adapted for use in 25,000 industrial processes providing employment for thousands of people in manufacturing and transmission and distribution. Wherever this beneficent "spirit" is captured and made to work, there are men behind it. Many thousands of these men are members of our Brotherhood, for our industry embraces all phases of utility work wherever it is joined to electricity. There are many more job opportunities opening up every day for our members in this field, for I.B.E.W. has more than 640 utility companies organized, many of them embracing the gas as well as the electrical field. We are proud of our many members working in the gas industry. We salute them this month and are happy to bring to all our members, "The Gas Workers' Story."

First, the history of gas, and how it became the servant of man. Ancient history tells us that about the year 900 A.D., some Chinese farmers working at thrashing grain, saw a fire burning brightly in their fields. They thought it was a brush fire and tried to stamp



Above: Drillers work at a gas well in the Rio Vista section of the great California gas producing area.



Above: Robert Carich checks orifice pit at Milpitas. Gas line 300 from Texas ends here.



Right: David Moniz, welding greasegun, keeps valves which regulate distribution working.



Natural gas naturally has no smell so potent odorant is added as safety precaution. Here Bro. Bill Ewen checks level of smelly liquid.



The construction of the large San Rafael underground gas holder under way. This type of holder is not as common as the ordinary "tank" which towers high in skylines of many U.S. cities.

it out. But the fire appeared to be burning in a pit and no matter how the men strove to smother it, it continued to burn brightly as before. The superstitious Chinese were frightened and regarded it as an evil spirit. It burned on for months. Then one day two Chinese peasants gathering sticks for the fires which they had to make and feed incessantly in order to dry out salt in the salt works in which they labored, conceived the idea that perhaps they could get the fire "spirit" to travel down in the valley to where they lived and where they could put it to use. They got together many of their friends in the village and all brought bamboo poles. These they fastened together, packing the joined portions with clay. And sure enough, when the first gas pipeline ever created was finished, the "spirit" travelled willingly through it, and came right into the cave where the big cauldrons of salt were heated and dried.

The Chinese did not stop there. They were the first to use gas for lighting also. They filled a goat or pig bladder with gas, leaving a very small opening. This tiny leak they allowed to burn and light their rooms. This was a much easier process than gathering tallow and making candles.

It was many centuries later before gas was re-discovered in Europe and came to be called "gas." In 1609, a Flemish chemist named Van Helmont, while conducting an experiment, quite by accident, discovered that gas comes from burning coal. He named the product "giest" the Dutch word for spirit.

It remained for a Scotch engineer, named William Murdock, about two centuries later, however, to make practical applications of these discoveries. In 1792, Murdock distilled coal in an iron retort using some 70 feet of copper and tin pipes and succeeded in lighting his home in Cornwall with coal gas.

The first patent for the making of gas was obtained by Philippe Lebon of Paris in 1799. He too, was a scientist and engineer.

The first promoter in the gas business was Frederick Windsor, a German. He learned all that he could from Philippe Lebon, then went to London in 1804 and obtained the first English patents for the manufacture of gas. By lectures and demonstrations, he did much to overcome public prejudice. In 1807 he lighted Pall Mall in London with coal gas. This was the first successful public street lighting. The charter for the very first

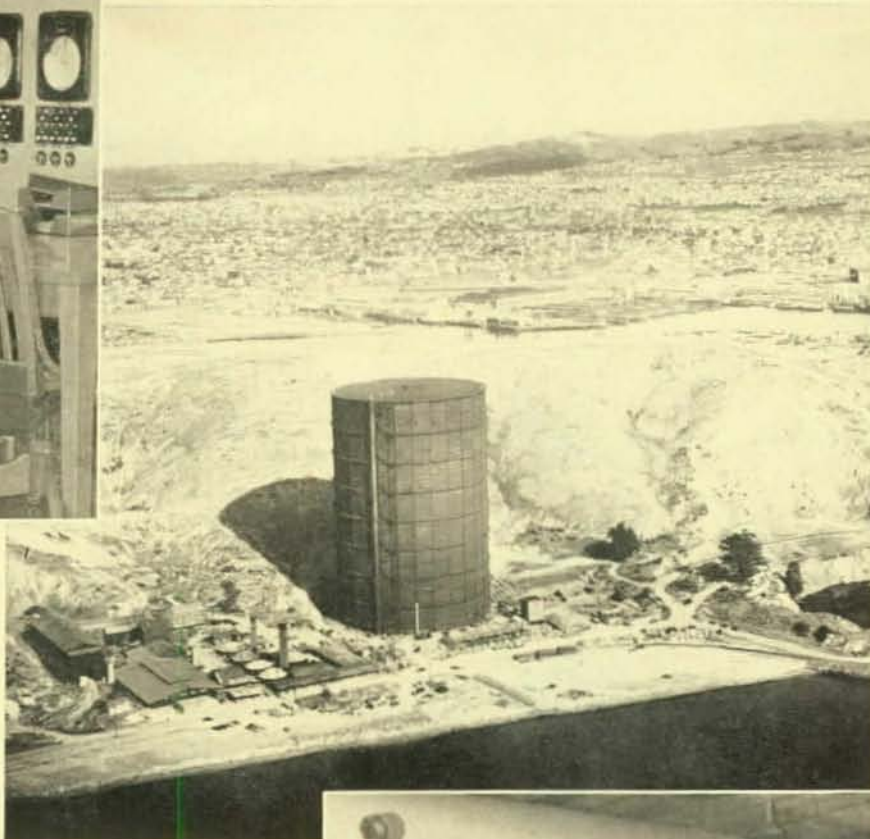
gas company—known as the London and Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company was granted to Windsor and others in 1812. Thus Windsor was the first man to have a clear vision of the gas industry and its potential. The application for charter met much opposition before it was finally granted, however, and all who spoke in favor of the charter were subjected to considerable ridicule. Even such a well known personage as Sir Walter Scott is said to have made various smart jokes about the absurdity of "lighting London with smoke."

William Murdock, as the inventor of coal gas, was connected with the company and as soon as the charter was granted, he set to work at constructing gas pipes. And what do you think he used for these pipes? Old gun barrels of which there was supply in abundance as a result of the many European wars. Murdock screwed the gun barrels together into a continuous tube to convey the gas.

And what about the introduction of gas into the United States? There are claims of early experiments with gas lighting in Philadelphia in 1796 and Richmond, Virginia in 1803. It is a positive fact, however, that a man named David Melville lighted his home



Left: This control room is typical of many throughout gas systems which regulate flows. Dials and graphs give operators all information necessary to maintain operating pressure as needed. Below: The Bay Area has the usual type of gas holder, too. This one stands on the shores of San Francisco Bay in Richmond. Over 400 feet high, this structure holds 17,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

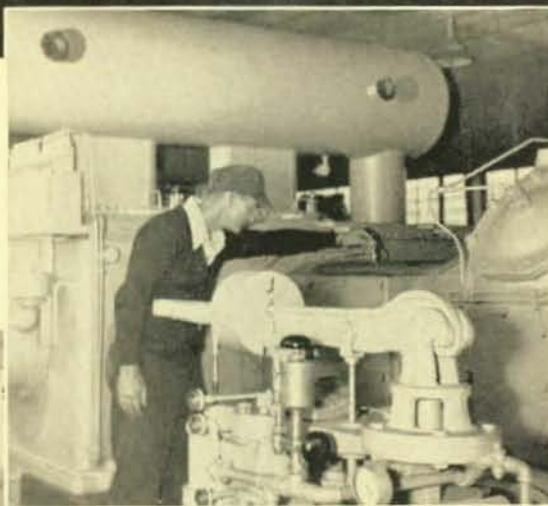


in Newport, Rhode Island with gas, in 1806.

As soon as the American people heard about gas illumination, they, always noted for being progressive, were clamoring for new gas lights.

An enterprising young man, named Rembrandt Peale, was the first to organize a gas company in the United States, in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1816. He sold the idea to the city fathers of Baltimore, that their city could be the first in the world to be completely gas illuminated. It was—it led the world in city-wide lighting. (Baltimoreans must have a sentimental attachment to those gas lights. Some streets in the older sections are still illuminated by gas!) Other cities followed Baltimore's example—Boston in 1822, New York 1823, Evansville, Indiana, 1833, New Orleans 1835, Monroe, Michigan 1836, Louisville, Kentucky

Right: Great compressors at Richmond holder are serviced by Bob Johnson, who is also shown checking gauges in photo below.





Pacific Gas and Electric's strikingly beautiful Mission Substation was designed as a fitting neighbor to the buildings of San Francisco's nearby Civic Center. Here, power is introduced at 110,000 volts for transformation and distribution.

1838, St. Louis 1839, Cincinnati and Philadelphia in 1841.

Of course, while all this manufactured gas installation was going on, natural gas had been discovered in the United States—the first well in Fredonia, New York in 1821. Men learned to drill for it and capture it and pipe it into homes and factories.

Today, the United States has a network of natural gas pipe lines unequalled anywhere in the world. Its richest fields are in Texas, but it stretches east and west to both coasts and its system is far more extensive than all our railroad systems combined. If we include the small lines gathering gas from individual wells and the ones that carry it into homes, the lines extend more than 250,000 miles. And this is *today*, readers. We are not talking of an industry that has seen its best days. We're speaking of the gas industry at its production peak this year, 1951.

A few years ago, the American gas industry was regarded in some circles as the stepchild of the utilities. In a recent speech, Mr. Norman R. Sutherland, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company said: "Fifteen years ago there was general pessimism about the future of the gas industry. Mayor La Guardia of New York ventured the prediction that the next generation would have to go to a museum to

see a gas range. But that was 15 years ago. Today, the industry has 52 percent more customers than in 1935. In 1935 its sales were 13 billion therms. Last year its sales amounted to 42 billion therms, a gain of 223 percent. Last year the production of natural gas reached the enormous total of six trillion, nine hundred billion cubic feet—more than three times as much as was produced in 1935.

Yes, the gas industry is not only here to stay, it is expanding, and more and more of our members are becoming engaged in the important work of getting it from natural wells or factories through all the processes until it reaches the consumer.

Applies to Any City

We picture for you here on these pages, photos of our members of I.U. 1245, employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of California, in the many phases of their work. We visited several cities to photograph the men and take pictures of them at their jobs. We wish we could have visited every city and station where they are employed, but the area covered by this company is 89,000 square miles in 46 counties and the gas employees number some 4000 workers. We want our readers to feel, however, that this could be a story about our Gas Workers in any city where we have

them organized with our Electrical Workers—from Maine to Miami, San Diego to Seattle and all points between.

Gas operations in which our members are engaged can be broken down into seven separate operations, namely purchasing, transmission, storage, control, distribution, metering and service.

All gas is purchased from producers in New Mexico, Texas and 44 California fields. This gas is transmitted and distributed for the use of 1,033,424 customers and for 17 steam generating plants capable of producing 1,722,800 kilowatts. Propane air plants are available for the supplying of gas for five isolated communities. There are 12 gas-making plants capable of producing 159,500,000 cubic feet per day, available on a "standby" basis. All these are manned by our Gas Workers.

In the P. G. and E. network, there are 1,480 miles of gas transmission lines. The primary line is the one familiarly known as "super inch." This is the world's first 34-inch high pressure natural gas pipe line, the largest in the world. When the project was first considered it was called P. G. and E.'s \$63,000,000 "Pipe" dream. That dream has come true and was literally a miracle of engineering. Gas construction crews, members of I.U. 1245, shown performing simi-



Left: Under watchful eye of foreman, pipe for new main is eased into place.

Right: Dick Mills, Oland Colburn and Roland Shea welding at Mather Air Field Regulation Station. Below: Deep in vault, Bro. Fred Lancaster removes temporary work before form is set. Big valves in finished vault will control thousands of outlets.



Below: Two layout crew members as they prepare pipe for line-up crew to come.



Above: Two members here prepare to set valve vault. Lancaster is on left and Joe Palmeri assists on right. Gas workers develop many skills.





Above: The vast area serviced by gas workers is covered by wheels, as exemplified by this mobile somastic unit.

lar, typical operations here, were on the job on the super project when it began November 10, 1950. The line extends 1,600 miles from natural gas producing fields in Texas and New Mexico to the San Francisco Bay area. P.G. and E.'s section of the line was 501 miles long. This "super inch" line spanned the great deserts of the Southwest, crossed rivers and seven mountain ranges.

The El Paso Natural Gas Company of Texas built the line from the gas fields of Topock on the California border near Needles, and P.G. and E. built from that point to its Milpitas terminal at the southern tip of San Francisco Bay.

It sounds easy when we read about it—but picture the job as it had to be done and was outlined to our men. The route had been surveyed and rights of way acquired. Next the bulldozers went through. Railroad builders follow the easiest routes. Pipe-line builders take the shortest possible route—under rivers, over mountains, through them. After the bulldozers go through, trench diggers follow. They opened a trench 44 inches wide and five and one-half feet deep and they traveled a mile or more a day. Then the pipe crews move in. The welders seal the joints and they have to be good for these pipes stand 1000 pounds of pressure per square inch. (In-



Above: Aided by winch (note hook near foot of man on pipe) crew jockeys large main section for welding.

Left: Using a compressed-air tamper, Lewis Hovey and Don Loesch put finishing touch to new Sacramento gasline.

Below: M. Royna, "The Lamp Lighter," cleans, trims and lights warning lamps put around unfinished projects.

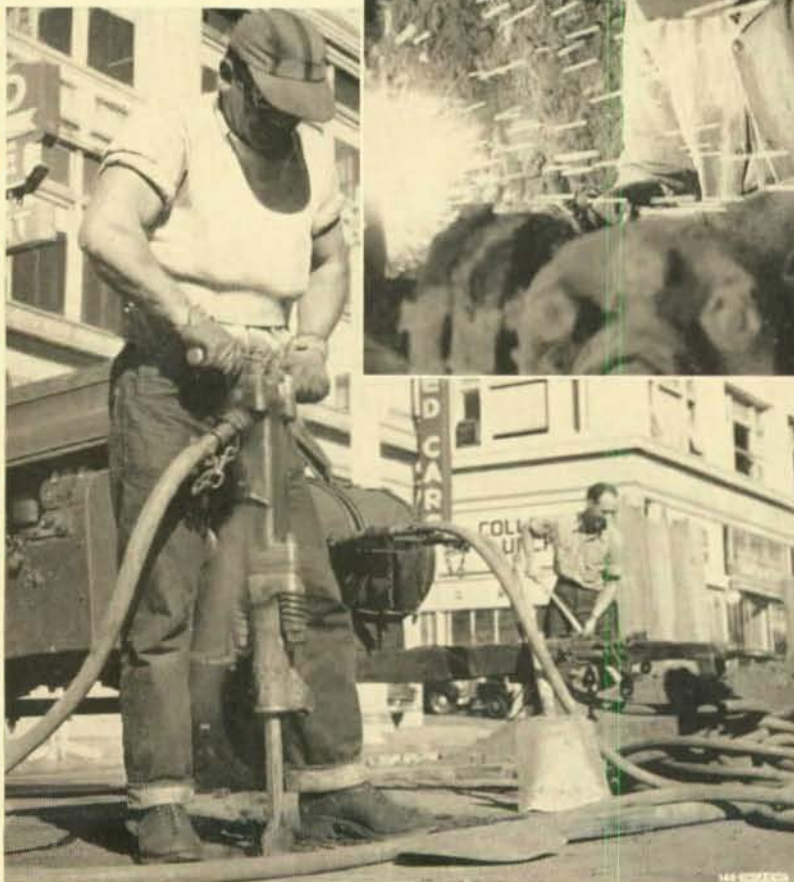




Above: Water tamping of the loose fill is practical in sandy Bay Area soil. Oliver Gomes here tends tamp pipe.

Right: Only major main break in California in four years. Joe Kelly welds a two-inch crack near Livermore, Cal.

Below: Chris Gobel operates airhammer to break pavement as gas main at Post and Van Ness is dug up for repairs.



Below: Clyde L. Hodges trims pipe with acetylene torch as gas mains go into Sacramento housing project.



cidentally, there were 90,000 welds on the "Super Inch.") The pipe-wrappers move in next and wrap the pipe to protect it from corrosion, virtually forever. Much pipe in small transmission lines—those going into homes etc. is wrapped by hand, as our photos will show, but the "Super Inch" was wrapped by machine. First it was cleaned and primed. Then a wrapping of hot asphalt was applied, then asphalt impregnated rag felt and heavy kraft wrapping paper to a thickness of one-fourth inch. Next the pipe was lowered into the ditch by power hoists mounted on caterpillar treads. The clean-up crews followed, filling in the earth and water tamping it.

The terrific task of ditch-digging, welding and wrapping the pipe, lowering it into the trench and covering it was accomplished on the "Super-Inch" in record time. P. G. and E.'s 501 mile section was completed in 500 days—a mile a day. As some of the men put it, it took 500 days "to wrap steel sheets around a 500-mile-long hole and bury it five feet underground."

The California end of the line—34 inches in diameter, is the largest gas transmission line ever built. It contains more than 200,000 tons of steel.

So much for the men who lay the pipes. We have pictured for you here construction crews in several areas—one on the big housing project on Lake Merced Boulevard. We watched these workers dig their ditches. The line-up crews laid out the pipe. The welders joined them. The pipes were filled with air and the welded sections rubbed with soap. No bubbles appeared, indicating that the work was good—there were no leaks. The pipe wrappers went to work (wrapped by hand). The cranes lowered the pipe into the ditch. We watched them "set a box." A valve in a concrete vault is set at each end of a system, under a man-hole in the street. This is where gas is cut off, if a break in a main or other emergency makes it necessary. We watched another construction crew in Sacramento. We followed a crew from Vacaville



Above: John Durio and Wilbert Mitchell frame manhole.

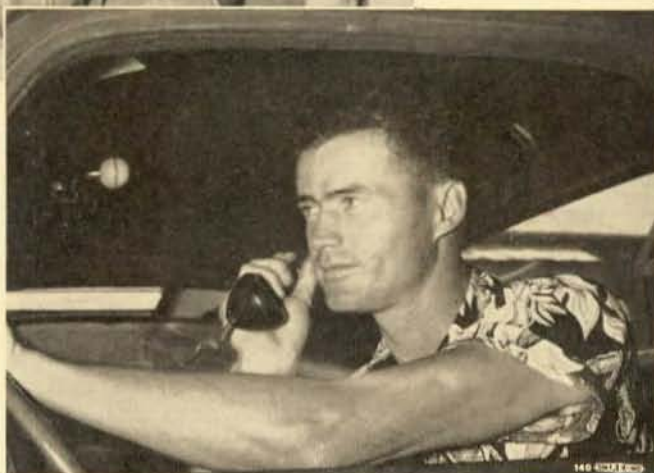


Left: Gobel and Hurley install a leak clamp on a main.



Above: J. W. McCarthy taps a San Francisco gas main.

Below: At Sacramento, Hobart Grayson answers a call.



(Apricot Center of the World) but learned they were working at the Airbase and no cameras were permitted.

There are many other workers doing important work in this gas industry.

We visited Richmond, California and viewed the giant gas holder there. The holder at Richmond has a 17,000,000 cubic foot capacity, one of the largest in the world. There are 76 holders in the P. G. and E. system. These gas holders provide fuel supply at load centers to meet peak demands and sudden cold snaps. There are workers who operate the control panels regulating the gas in these holders and switch it wherever needed.

Then there are the workers at compressor stations. Just as coal must be carried by rail or truck, and oil must be pumped through pipes or carted in tank cars, so also must natural gas be pushed along for hundreds of miles. In general, long pipe lines require a compressor station every 100 miles. Gas may enter the station at say 350 pounds per square inch pressure; it leaves at about 500 pounds. The Compressor Station at Kettleman Hills is an important one in the P. G. and E. system.

We visited the regulator and measuring station at Milpitas where the "Super Inch" line terminates. In orifice pits there is the mechanical equipment for measuring the gas. Here also is the equipment for adding the odor to the gas as a safety factor. Natural gas has no odor. Some of our members were joking about this part of their job being somewhat obnoxious at times. "One drop of that stuff on your clothes and nobody'll have anything to do with you. We have to be careful if we don't want to be social outcasts!"

While we were at the Milpitas Station, the control board showed up a blowout on a transmission line. This was somewhat in the line of a "scoop" for us. This was the first major line break in four and one-half years and we were fortunate enough to locate the crew and take photos of the break. There are few breaks in lines, as the



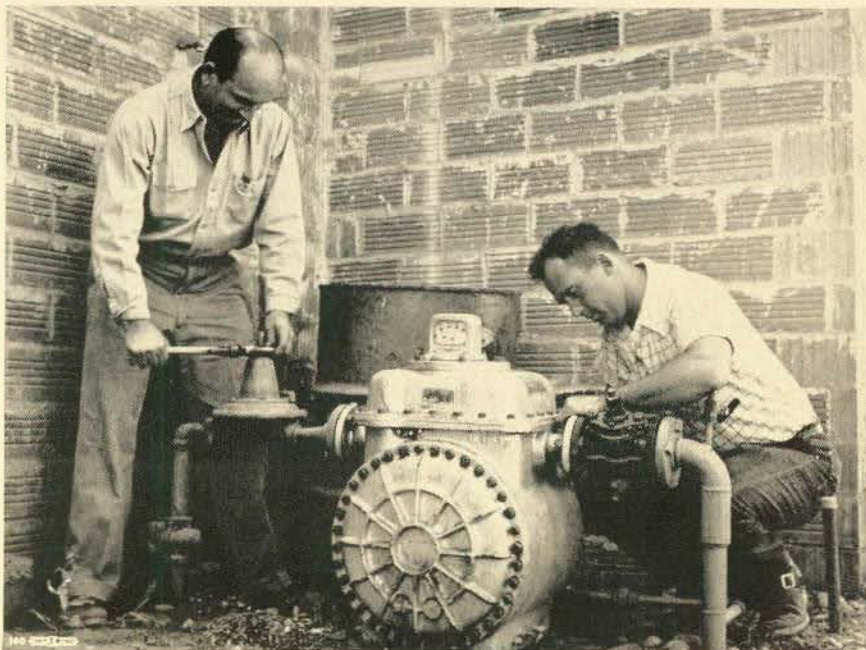
Right: Gordon Strazzo and apprentice install a meter.

previous statement will prove. The entire P. G. and E. transmission main is patrolled twice a month, by Local Union 1245 members on foot—covering 18 miles a day. One of the patrolmen told us the signs by which the invisible escaping gas can be noted, even a small leak. The most significant sign is the discolored grass—leaking gas always discolors surrounding vegetation. If it goes on unchecked very long it will kill both grass and trees. If there are cattle nearby, they will always be huddled as far from the gas pipe and its leak as they can get.

If there is a major break, there is usually a big hole in the ground, the earth is torn away and the “whooshing” sound can be heard as far as three or four miles.

We left Milpitas to search for the line break and its attendant crew. We went across country when we spied a whirlwind but it was caused by a farmer plowing his dry field.

We went up and down Seven Sister Hills and we asked numerous people but none had seen the familiar service trucks or a crew working. We finally met a little five-year old girl and in desperation, asked her if she had seen the truck. She had and gave us explicit instructions. We located the break on the Livermore Atomic Energy project property. The men working on the break told us that there was a 350-pound pressure on the line. Dirt was blown high in the air. The crew closed off a five-



Above: Al Valine installs a safety lock on a bypass of pressure meter.



Above: Local No. 1245 board member sets a house meter ready for work.

Below: An Oakland, Calif., gas crew—R. J. Agers and George Reichard—unload a meter from a service truck.





Left: George Hartwick of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco Div., lights a water heater in a San Francisco home. Below: A gas meter shop at Sacramento, where P.G. and E. meters are inspected and repaired. On the job are Howard Day, August Santin, Tom Quigley, Leroy Fisher, Martin Grover, Jim Scott and Ray Briggs.

mile section of pipe (by closing valves) brought the pressure from 350 to atmospheric, forced air out of line so no explosion could occur, dug the trench and welded the two and one-half inch crack in the pipe. Then they installed a reinforcing pad and welded it on. A man with a spray gun stood by to put out any grass fire that might be started.

Next we covered a different type of service. At Sacramento, we watched our members install house meters and big over-sized meters at industrial shops. We followed one crew to a lumber-drying kiln. Here a lock was put on a bypass. This is a safety measure. For example, if a bypass were open a child could turn it on, put high pressure gas into the kiln and cause an explosion. A bypass lock also prevents theft of gas. Our members perform all such meter installing service and also install and repair the gas appliances—hot water heaters, stoves, refrigerators, gas furnaces, etc.

At Sacramento also we visited the large P. G. and E. Meter Shop there. Here we had the opportunity of observing every type of meter inspection and repair. New meters are tested here before they are installed—home meters and the large industrial ones as well. If a meter is broken, it comes into the shop for repair, but in addition, every 10 years every meter in the area is brought in for a complete check and overhaul. Photos here will show the care which goes into the servicing of these meters—the “four-pointing,” the testing for leaks, the regulator testing, the painting, the soldering.

The meter shop was a pleasant place. The men seemed to like



their work and as we arrived near lunch time, we waited to see the noon game of ping pong which has reached tournament proportions so interested are the boys in their daily game.

In addition to the services of service men and mechanics stated above, there is another Service Department with employees on emergency call. As one fellow explained, “This department keeps people happy. Adjusts burners. Lights pilot lights, etc.”

There are some 176 classifications of Gas Workers. It is impossible to tell about each of them. All are doing a good job of keeping their part of the mighty gas transmission, distribution and service systems going.

We visited crews whose job it was to make checks on old mains, renew portions, enlarge and replace others. We watched the in-

teresting installation of a leak clamp by a crew working at Van Ness and Post Streets in San Francisco. The crews uncover the pipes and sand blast around the joints and caulk them. Then a rubber gasket is laid against the joint and the leak clamp bolts against it forcing the rubber against the lead gasket. “It’s just like putting a rubber ring on a preserving jar,” one workman explained. It was that simple to the experienced workman. To us it seemed much more difficult—the pipe was a big 30 inch one!

A crew at Ocean and Brighton Streets were welding larger pipes for distribution to homes, into the main lines. Some of the mains had been installed 75 years ago and were simply too small to do the distribution job, with all the new houses, apartments, etc. bringing new customers to P. G. and E.



Left: Journeyman M. Grover adjusts arms on valves.



Above: Testing a meter regulator is Grover Faulkner.



Above: Meters must be spray painted before returning to home service.



Above: Ray Briggs gives a "four-point" test to a meter.

Whatever the job our Brothers were called upon to do, they seemed to take pride in it and doing it well. The men seemed so well-informed and completely cognizant of every phase of their jobs. We had the distinct feeling that here was a group of competent workmen, trained, who knew their work "inside-out"—men who are a credit to their union and their company.

Gas work is responsible work. It calls for real dependability and service. Sometimes it calls for extreme courage. For instance in the case of John Moss, who risked his life to go down into a manhole to rescue a fellow crew member overcome by a gas leak.

There's the case too, of Michael Keane, a gas fitter, who was on duty when a fire was reported at

(Continued on page 111)



Above: Russell Wardlow pressure tests a meter.



Right: Raymond Olmstead removes paint with lye.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



Happy Birthday

Sixty years ago, this November 28, 1951, a handful of electricians met in St. Louis, and with nothing to go on but a few poor tools and a glorious dream, they laid the foundation for an organization that was to influence the course of history in two countries for six decades. The electricians were Henry Miller and J. T. Kelly and eight other pioneers who founded the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Their organization was to make its mark on the faces of two mighty nations, because through its members it controlled electricity, and this is and has been for more than half a century, the electrical era. The past 60 years have seen the dangerous, powerful giant harnessed, controlled and put to work to bring light to millions of homes, big and small, to make factories hum and create miracles of production which made victory possible in two terrible wars.

Yes, our union members have cause to be proud, for they have carried electricity everywhere, creating an easier and more progressive life for all. Ours is and has been for 60 years, a service organization.

We have cause to be proud too, of where we stand today as working men and women and union members. Where once there was a small handful, penniless, hiding from reporters to disguise their weakness, the Brotherhood stands today more than half a million strong. We have a substantial treasury. We have union benefits and our wages, hours and working conditions are second to none in comparable fields.

Yes, we can be proud. But we must be humble too. We must be humble in the memory of those who worked and sacrificed, and there are some who *died* on picket lines, to build what we have today. To many, unionism and its attendant benefits came easily. They must never be relinquished easily. There is still much to be done. There are fields to be organized and every I.B.E.W. member is a potential organizer for our Brotherhood. There are gains to be made. There are rights and privileges which have been wrested from the working man by state and Federal legislation. It rests with us to win them back.

We must never sit back with the complacent, self-satisfied feeling—"It's done, I've nothing to worry about." God knows the job is not done, it never will be done! We who carry on today where the pioneers left off, have the job of keeping faith. Someone

worked and sweated and sacrificed to pass a good organization and a good life on to us. We must see that it is passed on, a little better, not worse, for having been in our custody.

And so, let us stand together on our 60th Anniversary, and in spirit clasp hands in Brotherhood, and promise to do our duty to the labor movement, to each other, to those who have gone before and those who will come after. And if we pledge that, and if we each honestly strive to keep that pledge, and be strong, aggressive labor unionists, some day men will stand where we stand now—only a million, two million strong, and thank God that we kept bright the heritage for them as others kept it bright for us.

Happy Birthday Brothers, and many, many more!

Thanksgiving

Once more we celebrate Thanksgiving and once more we are reminded of the men and women who left their homes in Europe and travelled many stormy miles to a wild, unknown country which once was our America. Why? Because they refused to live in spiritual slavery. They were determined to find a country and establish homes and schools and churches where they and their children, and their children's children could grow up free, live according to their consciences, speak the truth as they knew it and worship God as they saw fit. And they made a civilization where once there was savagery and they created a nation out of a wilderness. And men came after them, their sons and grandsons and defended that nation in a bloody revolution and made it a democracy. And later others fought another war to guarantee the rights of democracy to all men, regardless of race or color or creed.

Then there were men through the years, and courageous women too, who gave their lives to building and preserving this nation in time of peace. There were those who taught and those who wrote and those who built and those who made inventions and those who made the laws, and many of them never reaped a single benefit from their work for themselves, except the satisfaction that comes from a job well done, for so much of the effort of our forebears was not for their own welfare but for that of them who would come after them.

Every day of our lives we enjoy the benefits some-

one else procured for us—freedom, and education and relief from excessive toil through invention, and hundreds of things we take for granted but which came about only through the toil and sacrifice of others. And if we stop to think, we must be grateful—we must have thanksgiving in our hearts. Now we can show that thanksgiving and we should show it! I glimpsed a sign on a church the other day as the bus on which I was riding whizzed by the door. It said: "We can never repay the great debt we owe to mankind in the past, except to mankind in the future." There is the answer. We can be thankful in a real, in a material way, by doing a job today, every day, of building up this country, of preserving our liberties, of improving our schools and our churches, our homes and our homelife. We can repay our debt to those who passed on so much to us, by doing our duty as we see it, by working at our jobs the best we know how—by not living just for ourselves alone; but thinking of those who will come after us, the mankind of the future—and passing everything on to them a little better than we found it.

That's real Thanksgiving!

Beware Insidious Attack

There is an insidious attack going on in scattered cities all over our country, an attack aimed at disrupting our American school system. The September issue of *McCall's Magazine* has an excellent exposé of the tactics used in a number of cities throughout the United States including detailed accounts of particularly vicious attacks in Pasadena, California and Englewood, New Jersey.

It seems each attack follows the same pattern and according to *McCall's* has been instigated by the National Council of American Education, (not to be confused with the highly reputable National Education Association or the American Council on Education) and is headed by one Allen Zoll, a man of unsavory character. (For one example among many, he was founder and national commander of an organization called American Patriots, Inc. which appeared on the Attorney General's list as a Fascist organization.)

The method of disruption is similar in every city. An attack is made on the teachers. They are accused of being Communistic and teaching subversive doctrines. The attack also condemns the progressive educational policies followed in the modern schools and recommends more strict adherence to the three "R's."

In every instance where one of these attacks has occurred, the teachers and the principals have been able to defend themselves and prove their innocence, but not before the whole town is aroused, the school is in turmoil and half the teachers and school board members have resigned rather than put up with the slander directed toward them.

Space will not permit a complete analysis here.

We recommend that you obtain the *McCall's* article and read it. We urge every member to be on the alert in his own community, against any attack on the school there or its teachers. Enemies of our country would stop at nothing to hurt us, and our most vulnerable spot is our young people and our educational system. It has been nearly wrecked in some towns. It could happen in yours.

Life Is A Tapestry

Seems to be a month for philosophizing! I came across a beautiful little vignette the other day, and I thought I should pass it on to you. I don't know the author or where it came from, but I found it beautiful. It was called, "Tapestry of My Life."

"I wonder what the other side will be when I have finished weaving all my thread. I do not know the pattern nor the end of this great piece of work which is for me. I only know that I must weave with care the colors that are given me, day by day, and make of them a fabric firm and true, which will be of service for my fellow man. Sometimes those colors are so dark and gray I doubt if there will be one line or trace of beauty there. But all at once there comes a thread of gold or rose so deep that there will always be that one bright spot to cherish or to keep and maybe against its ground of darker hue it will be beautiful!

"The warp is held in place by the Master's hand. The Master's mind made the design for me; if I but weave the shuttle to and fro and blend the colors just the best I know, perhaps when it is finished, He will say, 'Tis good,' and lay it on the footstool of His feet."

It seems we could all take comfort and hope from this charming little bit of philosophy. For so many of us, life is pretty drab and dull and many of the dreams and ambitions we fostered in youth, lie in ashes at our feet. And yet, if we do the best we know how, working with whatever tools we have been given, the result will be a good and pleasing thing. True greatness is not measured in what we do, but how we do it. It all comes back to that old, but so true theory, that in the last analysis, it doesn't matter whether we won or lost, but how we played the game.

The \$64 Question

The New Deal and the Fair Deal and the Democratic Party have come in for some pretty severe criticism in recent months. But before you join in any note of criticism, stop and consider one question—

"Are you better off today than you were in the last year of the old deal—say 1932?"

PROGRESS MEETS

Near End



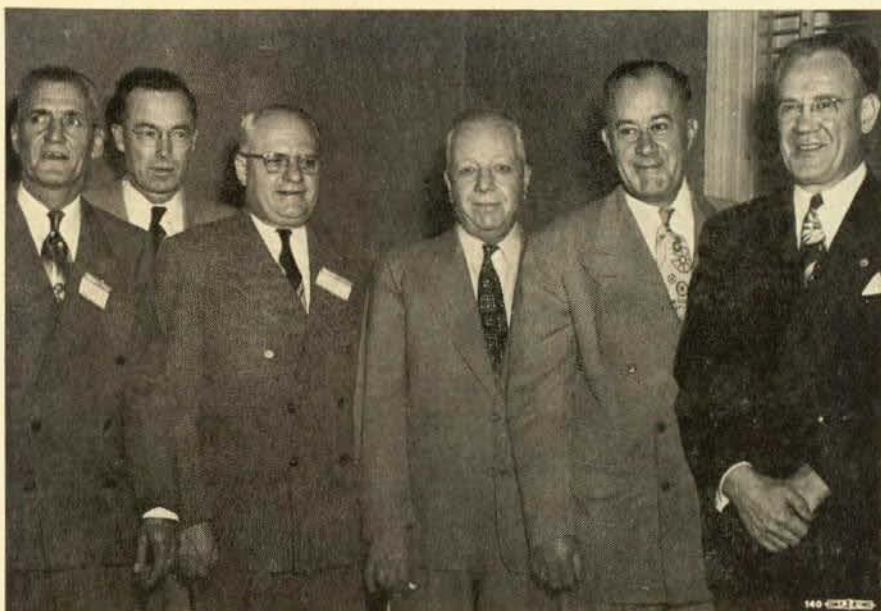
Above is shown part of the delegation attending the Eleventh District Progress Meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

OUR Progress Meets for this year are nearing completion, with just one more—that of the railroad locals—still to be held at this writing.

They have not belied their name—for they have been progressive—and beneficial to the International Office, the locals, and the members themselves. The Progress Meeting for the Eleventh District upheld all the precedents set before it. It was very well attended and certainly interesting. Held in Omaha, Nebraska, September 20 to 22, 62 locals sent 150 representatives to convene in the Crystal Room of the Rome Hotel.

Frank G. Kauffman, press secretary for Local Union No. 1, has sent us the following comprehensive report of our Eleventh District conclave:

This meeting was headed by Frank Jacobs, International Vice President of the 11th District, and was attended by International Secretary J. Scott Milne, International Executive Board Secretary H. H. Broach, and International Research Director William A. Robbins, in addition to the regular local union appointed delegates. These progress meetings are held in each vice presidential district for the purpose of acquainting all



International officers with their special guest, Howard Elliot, personnel director of the Interstate Power Company. From left: Otto Johnson, president of Local 22, Omaha; William Robbins, research director, I.B.E.W.; Elliot; H. H. Broach, Secretary of International Executive Council; Frank Jacobs, Vice President; and J. Scott Milne, International Secretary.

local unions with the progress—or difficulties—in their district.

The Honorable Glen Cunningham, mayor of Omaha, welcomed the delegates and wished them success in their endeavors.

William Damon, field director of the N.E.C.A., was present and spoke on the wonderful and harmonious labor relations that exist

between management and labor throughout this district, and of a desire by the contractors for a bigger and better apprentice training program.

James Weasner, of the Federal Bureau of Apprentice Training, also spoke on the effect of the war on apprentice training programs, and stressed the shortage of ap-

prentices because of the large number of young men entering the armed forces.

Howard Elliot, personnel director of the Interstate Power Company of Dubuque, Iowa, a special guest representing public utilities employers, spoke of the mutual interests between management and labor in the field of public utilities. He pointed out the advantages of the closed shop in the electrical industry, and stated that management does not want collective bargaining stopped.

Walter King, of the Wage Stabilization Board of Kansas City, Missouri, was a special guest, and spoke on the procedures and of the headaches connected with his office. He also explained in detail how to file new contracts calling for additional wages.

J. Scott Milne was his usual eloquent self and spoke on many interesting subjects pertaining to the Brotherhood. He discussed at length the convention situation, stating that to hold the 1952 Convention in Seattle, Washington, would cost the International Office \$1,400,000. This would mean an extra assessment of \$2.00 for each member of the Brotherhood. He said that a referendum would be offered soon to postpone the convention.

Milne, after a large ovation, was followed by H. H. Broach, Secretary of the Executive Council, who spoke on the many Federal and State laws harmful to our unions. He spoke on the necessity of labor leaders keeping the membership informed on all situations, and stated that the ignorance of the truth is the reason for most strife within the local unions. He added that all locals must have problems, for without problems there is no progress.

Broach was followed by William A. Robbins, International Research Director, who spoke on the benefits from the International Office. These include insurance, old age pensions, death benefits, etc. He followed with an explanation of the services of the Research Department, pointing out the many advantages of the department to the individual locals who are furnished with information on any subject they need. Robbins also listed the advantages of the new bookkeeping machines installed in the ante-room for the benefit of the local union secretaries.

After the guest speakers concluded their talks, the Progress Meeting got under way with reports from all International Representatives on the activities in their districts. Representatives

Bob Garrity, Clemont Rust, Edward Hoocke, J. E. Thompson, Radio Representative Ernest Roberts and Special Representative Hy Kublish, all made their reports. It was their general opinion that the electrical industry is on a definite trend upward. All reported gains and progress in their respective districts.

Truman Dedicates Gompers Square

The triangular plot of ground at 10th and Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D. C., was dedicated as Gompers Square in a ceremony last month that was attended by President Truman and other prominent personalities. A statue of the first president of the American Federation of Labor has long stood on the plot of ground.

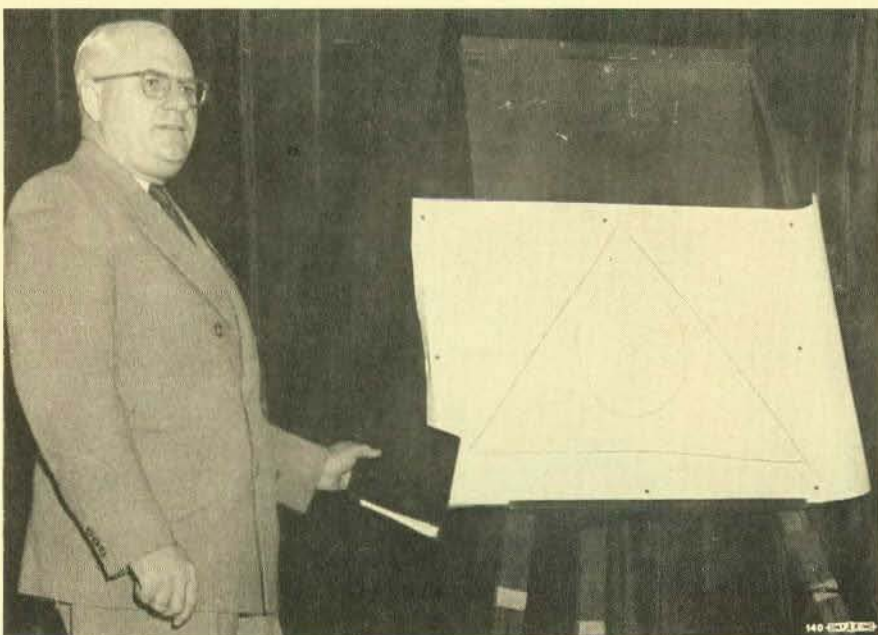
President Truman, in speaking at the ceremony, paid tribute to the achievements of Gompers, and called for a fight in the spirit of the late AFL leader to win a strong anti inflation program for the entire country. President Truman noted Mr. Gompers' fights against labor injunctions, for fairness and justice in labor-management relations and laws, for a stable economy, and for international cooperation among free nations and free working men.

"In this emergency, you would think that all citizens would want good, strong price controls to protect themselves and the whole economy.

"But this has not proved to be the case. Scores of special interests have ganged up together for the purpose of securing special short-run advantages for themselves at the expense of all the rest of us.

"This administration will do its best, with the tools the Congress has given us, to curb inflation. But the tools are not good enough to do the job as it should be done."

Also paying tribute to Gompers were Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, and Clem Preller, president of the Washington Central Labor Union.



Howard Elliot, personnel director of the Interstate Power Company of Dubuque, Iowa, gave an interesting talk on another of the "eternal triangles"—in this case, capital, worker and consumer. He showed how everyone eventually occupies each of the corners of the triangle.

With the Ladies



It's Our Union, Too

THIS month the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers celebrates its 60th Anniversary—60 years of Brotherhood—and service to the people of this country and the Dominion of Canada. Our members are happy on this anniversary and proud too, when they look over the long road from whence they came and realize where they stand today.

And I think we women have a right to be proud and happy also, for we have had a proportionate share in the success of this organization.

Way back in 1891 when the going was so hard and the electrician's life wasn't worth much because his work was so hazardous, that life meant the world and all to the women sitting home patiently waiting for their men to come home to supper, or breakfast (for they often worked all night) and wondering whether or not he would come, or whether he'd be the one out of the every two who would die in electrical work that year.

And I bet they were ardent union supporters, glad of any opportunity that would offer some promise of a safer life for their menfolk and a decent livelihood and homelife for their children.

And when there were the battles on the picket lines, it was the women of the family who were waiting to do the bandaging and the comforting.

In some of our local unions we have three generations of Electrical Workers. Often the mothers in the family were the instruments whereby the young sons and daughters learned about the labor movement and grew up staunch supporters of it.

And when there were lean times, when the men were on strike and there wasn't enough food to go around

and during the depression days when many of our members kept up their union dues when neither they nor their families had enough to eat, it was the courageous union women who did the best they could with what they had, and kept smiling and comforting and encouraging.



There's the story of Sarah Gompers when the strikebreakers came and offered her money if she would get her husband to give up the strike and go back to work. Her babies were ill and hungry and she hadn't a penny in the house with which to buy bread—but she spat out a refusal to them and ordered them out of her house.

Thanksgiving Centerpiece

Looking for a pretty and unusual centerpiece for your Thanksgiving table? If you have a big gourd or squash or a pumpkin that you can spare, hollow it out (gourd or squash has to be hollowed at the side and near the top) and in the case of the gourd or squash, insert in the opening, a spray or two of bittersweet, or late Autumn leaves and a Chrysanthemum or two.

If it's a pumpkin you use, fill it full with autumn leaves and Chrysanthemums. Then whichever you use, spread a few additional bright colored leaves around the base of your centerpiece and the effect will be quite different and lovely.

And what about Mrs. J. T. Kelly, wife of the first Secretary of our Brotherhood. Wonder how she felt when her husband mortgaged their house and household goods to keep the embryo National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers going back in 1893? We know how she felt. Mrs. Kelly only died a year or so back and she was a staunch supporter of unionism from the word go.

Union women have had to put up with much from the labor movement—the lonely hours spent while the men are at meetings or organizing, but they've received much from it too, security and a decent living through collective bargaining.

And it has been our union women who have put up the best fight for union label goods and services through the years. They, the buyers in most families, realizing that adherence to the union label is the life blood of the union movement, have not only "bought union" themselves but promoted it in their auxiliary activities. And how much good they have done in those auxiliaries, aiding those less fortunate than themselves and being helpmeets to our local unions in the cause of Brotherhood and unionism! And in recent years they have done a marvelous job on the political front, getting people registered and getting out the vote.

Yes, ladies, I say we have a right to be proud and happy too. But far be it from any one of us to stop now and rest on our laurels. Now more than ever before is the need for strong unionism great. Back your man to the hilt in his stand for true collective bargaining, for getting rid of Taft-Hartley, for voting for the Senators and Representatives who will give labor a square deal.



Our Auxiliaries

L. U. 569 San Diego, California

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians 569 met at the home of Mrs. Katharine Richman for a pot-luck luncheon on Thursday, September 13. Mrs. Pauline Hill was co-hostess. We continued sewing quilt blocks before and after lunch.

Saturday, September 22 at 6:30 p.m. we served a pot-luck dinner to our husbands. Entertainment followed. Mrs. Dorothy McDonald was chairman of the affair.

Tuesday, September 25 we held our election of officers at our regular business meeting. The new officers elected were: President, Mildred Watson; Vice President, Mabel Small; Secretary, Margaret Jaromscak and Treasurer, Jeanette McCann. The officers will be installed at an installation dinner to be held October 30. Refreshments and cards followed the meeting.

JEANETTE MCCANN,
Publicity Chairman

L. U. 861 Lake Charles, La.

Since the Women's Auxiliary of Local 861 of the I.B.E.W. was organized in April, we have had some very nice meetings. All members are active and much interested in the work.

The Brothers of Local Union 861 have cooperated and helped us immensely.

In August we held a box supper, which was a huge success.

Yes, in answer to the letter of Local Union 11, Los Angeles, California, in the September issue, we would have greatly appreciated having a specific constitution and bylaws as set down and approved by the I.B.E.W. International executive officers, as we worked about three months on ours, which was recently approved by Local Union 861 and has been sent to the International for our charter. Maybe if each auxiliary would write the International for a set constitution and bylaws perhaps they would realize the need for one, as the unions are governed by one constitution and bylaws we could also be governed in such manner.

Any members of other auxiliaries passing through Lake Charles are cordially invited to attend our meetings at the Local Union 861 Hall at 611 Broad Street, which we hold the first Thursday of each month. We have a social hour after meetings and serve refreshments.

GRACE WALTERS, President



Thanksgiving Recipes

Ladies, while it's just fine to have the old traditional favorites for your Thanksgiving bill of fare, why not give some of them a different touch. For example you might make the dressing for your holiday bird:

PINEAPPLE NUT STUFFING

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 4 cups dry bread (small cubes) | Dash cayenne |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely chopped celery | 1 teaspoon paprika |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup pineapple wedges | $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meats, chopped fine | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter |
| 1 canned pimienta, chopped | 2 eggs |

Combine bread, celery, pineapple, walnut meats, pimienta and seasonings. Melt butter, remove from heat, stir in unbeaten eggs and add to bread mixture. Toss lightly. Stuff turkey. (This amount for small turkey. Increase amounts if bird is large.)

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Sweet potatoes just go with turkey on Thanksgiving, but how about making them:

ORANGE CANDIED SWEET POTATOES

The orange slices look pretty in the serving dish and give the potatoes a delicious flavor—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6 medium sweet potatoes | $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon grated orange peel |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup light or dark corn syrup |
| 3 tablespoons butter or fortified margarine | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar |
| 2 teaspoons salt | Orange slices |
| 1 tablespoon orange juice | |

Pare and halve sweet potatoes. Add boiling water and salt. Simmer in covered skillet until tender, about 15 minutes. Drain off liquid leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ cup in skillet. Dot potatoes with butter. Combine remaining ingredients. Pour over potatoes. Cook uncovered over low heat until glazed, about 15 minutes. Baste frequently; turn potatoes once. Serves 6.

• • •

And for that second vegetable, here's a fall favorite fixed a new way:

GLAZED SQUASH RINGS

Bake the rings in a casserole; glaze with brown sugar—

Wash and cut 2 or 3 acorn squash in rings; remove seeds. Arrange in 2-quart casserole. Season with salt and pepper. Cover. Bake in moderate oven (350°) until tender, about 40 minutes. Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or fortified margarine with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar. Remove squash from oven. Sprinkle with sugar mixture. Bake uncovered until glazed, about 15 minutes. Serves 6.

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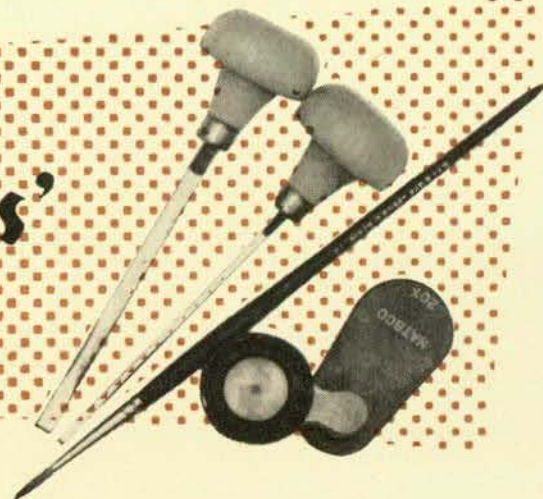
PUMPKIN NUT TARTS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups mashed, cooked pumpkin |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nut meats (pecans or walnuts preferred) |
| 2 teaspoons pumpkin pie spice | |
| 2 eggs, slightly beaten | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk | |

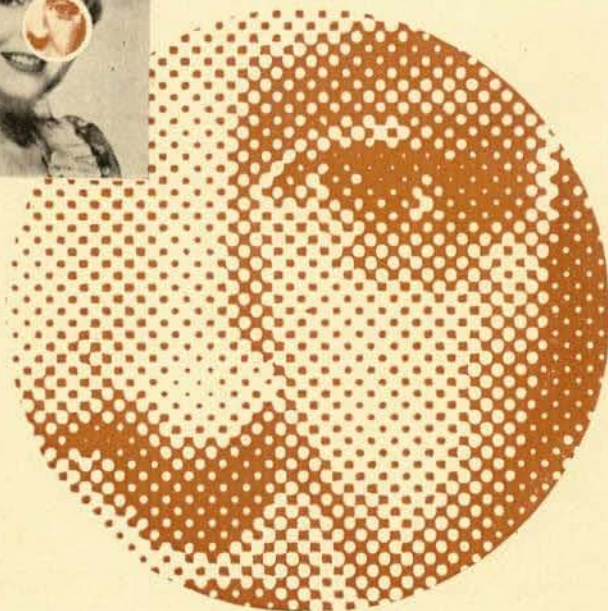
Sift dry ingredients together and stir into eggs. Add milk and pumpkin.

Make up your favorite pastry recipe and make tart shells. Fill with the above filling and bake in very hot oven (450°F) about 10 minutes. Reduce temperature to slow (325°F) and bake 25 to 30 minutes longer or until knife inserted comes out clean.

The PHOTO ENGRAVERS' Story



The smooth gradation of the pretty girl's face is really rough dots. The circled portion, enlarged eight times, reveals a rough texture. The difference is between 100 and 12 dots to the inch. Put this page about 12 feet away and view circle.



tures before he learned to write and artists have been reproducing more or less reasonable facsimiles of persons, scenes and events on their canvasses and drawing boards for centuries, the craft—the art—by which man reproduced pictures in quantity is not so old—for the first photo-engraving was not made until 1826 by a Frenchman whose name was Joseph Niepce.

However, pioneering in photographic printing processes is much older than that and predates negative-making processes. In fact, experiments in photoengraving mark the beginnings of photography. As far back as the 16th Century a preview of the coming art-science was glimpsed by the discovery that native chloride of silver darkened on exposure to light. The first practical application of this discovery was in the form of an embryo printing process worked out by Thomas Wedgwood with the assistance of Sir Humphrey Davy. They got out a treatise in 1802 explaining the use of surfaces coated with nitrate of silver, which became the foundation of all the silver printing processes used in later years.

Niepce who made the first photo-engraving in 1826, later collaborated with Louis Daguerre in the development of the daguerrotype—the first practical photographic process, introduced in the year 1839. Niepce's first photo-engraving therefore, predated the official advent of photography for more than a decade. Niepce's first photo-

"ONE PICTURE is worth 10,000 words!" How often has that old Chinese proverb been quoted and how true it is. Pictures have done more to brighten books and magazines and papers and make them live, than any other media employed by either the literary or graphic arts. Yet when we see a clearly reproduced photograph, when we see a magazine cover in full color, as the picture of our headquarters building appears on our cover this month, we may admire, we may take for granted. But what if we

stopped to analyze all the intricate and careful work of processing that must go into making a good reproduction. Then we would marvel, and have high praise for that group of skilled craftsmen who carry out all the complicated processes to make the plates which bring us the illustrations for our favorite comic strip, or the exquisite color reproduction of the latest acquisition at the Metropolitan Museum. We salute the Photo Engravers this month and bring you their story.

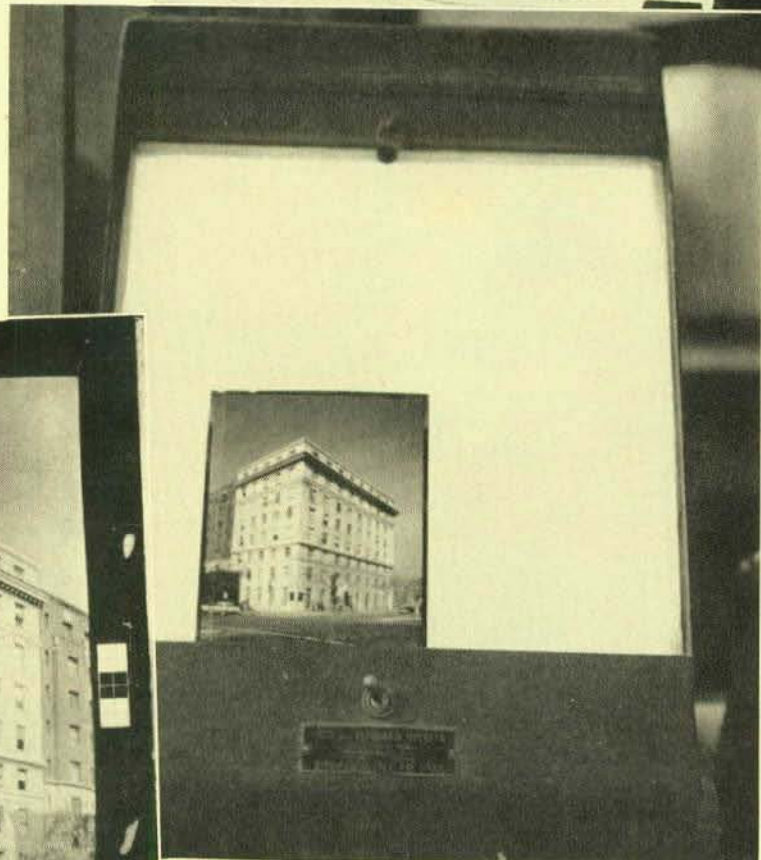
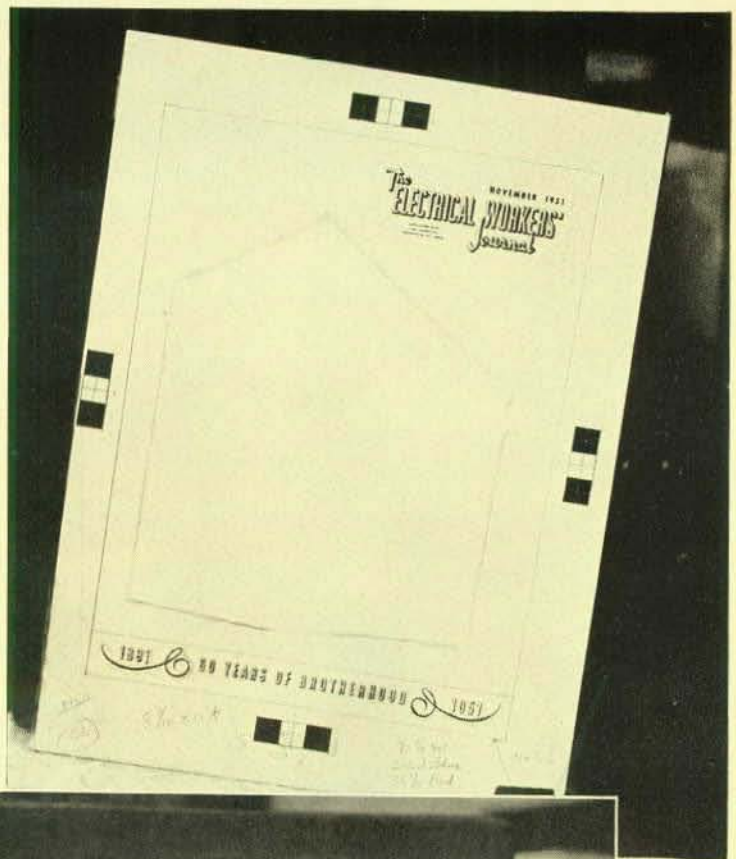
While men learned to make pic-

engraving was in the form of a photointaglio (gravure) etching in which a proof from an original engraving served as the positive. The subject was the engraved portrait of Cardinal d' Amboise.

Niepee's process consisted of the following: The image of the positive was obtained by contact printing on a plate of pewter which had been sensitized by a solution of asphaltum. The low sensitivity of the material plus a lack of translucency in the proof required exposure to the bright sun for three hours.

The result was a negative record of the engraving and this was developed by washing the plate in petroleum, a solvent which dissolved the portions of the asphaltum which had not become insoluble by the action of the sunlight. Next the pewter plate was etched slightly with acetic acid forming an intaglio printing surface from which proofs were pulled.

This was how the very first photoengraving was made. However, many men and many processes contributed to the development of photoengraving as we know it today. The discovery of the metallic element chromium and the light sensitivity of potas-



Top: The base art work for the front cover of this month's magazine. Area occupied by photo of building dubbed in.

Center: The color transparency of the building on viewer. Engraver uses it in making color-balancing retouches.

Left: The two put together as they appear on metal. This is a photo of the red plate of the four-color cover plates. "Targets" on borders help in registering the four together.



This photo engraver, using bright carbon arcs, is making a film negative from a combination line and half tone. Very slow films are used in order to achieve most control.



sium bichromate were important in the difficult road photoengraving was to take before the successful process as we know it today was attained.

A Frenchman named Dembour made the first relief etching on copper and Firmin Gillot, another Frenchman, established the process of zinc etching. In his first effort, Gillot drew a sketch of Johann Gutenberg on a litho stone, which impression was transferred to a zinc plate and then etched into relief by nitric acid.

Production of printing plates

using photography, received its greatest boost when the wet collodion process which offered an easy medium for the making of negatives was discovered. This process was introduced by a British sculptor who also delved into photography, Frederick Archer, in the year 1851. It was he who also devised a method of stripping the photographic image from its glass support. This process is still used by photoengravers today, although most modern shops prefer "strip film" a recent development.

There is another process which plays an important part in this brief history of photoengraving. That is William Fox Talbot's discovery of the photogravure process which was based on the principle that a layer of bichromated gelatin becomes insoluble under the influence of light. Talbot's process embraced sensitizing a steel plate with a solution of

bichromated gelatin. The plate was then exposed under a photographic positive and the image developed with warm water. The image was etched by a solution of platinum chloride with the negative gelatin print serving as an acid resist. Talbot also used folds of black gauze between his positive and the sensitized plate, thus introducing screening and the first halftone experiment.

The idea of color reproduction by the three-color photographic synthesis was first demonstrated in 1859 by a British physicist, James C. Maxwell who projected a three-color image of a bow of ribbon by means of separation negatives taken on wet collodion plates.

There are many, many more steps in the history of photoengraving which brought it to the exact, interesting art-science it is today—but space will not permit further historical notes.



To obtain the pictures for this article, we visited the photo-engraving shop of Lanman in Washington, where many of our cover photos and other illustrations for our *Journal* are made. You will see in some of the photos, the members of the Photo Engravers' Union at work on the cover of this month's magazine, the picture of our International Office building. To better understand the processes as they are shown in the pictures here, let us give you the definition of photo-engraving as it was written by William Gamble, now deceased, who was for many years editor of an outstanding yearbook of the graphic arts:

"Photo-engraving is a method for the production of metallic printing surfaces in relief, usually for illustrating purposes, from drawings, photographs, objects of textual matter, with the ultimate object of multiplying copies thereof by the printing press. The process being characterized by the following steps: An image of the subject is first obtained by means of the camera, as a negative or positive, and then transferred by photographic exposure directly

Here a line negative and a halftone negative are assembled as desired. This process is called 'stripping'.

Below: Metal, sensitized by coating with ammonia bichromate, is printed with illustration under bright light.

onto the metal prepared with a light-sensitive coating, thus creating a hardened image which allows the unprotected parts to be etched below the printing surface. Details being further refined by mechanical means and hand work."

The Lanman shop was a busy place the day that we visited and took our pictures.

Photo-engraving in all its phases was in full swing. On the ground floor, camera operators were photographing the subject material destined to be illustrations for current magazines, pamphlets, etc. In this union shop much work for union magazines and papers in addition to ours is executed and it was interesting to see pictures being processed which we later recognized in the journals of some of our sister A. F. of L. unions.

From the very beginning of the process by which an illustration becomes a plate that will reproduce hundreds of thousands of authentic copies, the steps differ according to whether the photo-engravings are to be line engravings, halftone engravings or color engravings.





Left: The exposed copper plate is lowered into iron perchloride etching bath. Where metal is to print, acid does not etch and raised dots are left to receive the ink.

Right: Re-etching. The worker, using a fine brush, applies acid-resisting ink to areas wanted to hold before plate is returned for etching. This is the front of this month's magazine as it progressed.

Below: Etching zinc plates, routine is varied. Here an engraver "powders up" with "dragon's blood." The fine powder sifts into partly-etched plate and prevents the acid from eating under the forming dots.

Line engravings are the simplest type. The little drawings which are sprinkled through articles in our *Journal* each month and the small "string" figures which illustrate the woman's page are printed from line engravings. These have no screen or varying gray shades of color. Here's how the Photo Engravers make a line engraving:

A piece of plate glass (about a fourth of an inch thick) is washed in lye water so it will be perfectly clean. The glass is then coated with albumin and allowed to dry. Next collodion is poured over the albumin-coated glass and allowed to dry partially. In the next step the coated glass is dipped into a light-proof tank which contains nitrate of silver. It remains there about five minutes, the time needed for the silver nitrate to become deposited on the collodion surface of the glass, thus making it sensitive to light. The sensitized plate is taken to the dark room and placed on a plateholder. Then the plate-





holder is attached to the camera. Are lights are turned on to light up the copy, then the lens is uncapped and the exposure made on the wet plate. (Some engravers are using the process by which photo-engravings are made with film instead of wet plates.) The wet plate is developed and fixed in the dark room by a similar process to that used in photography. The wet plate is now a negative. As soon as the negative is dry it is coated with rubber cement and collodion. It is next soaked in acetic acid and then stripped off the glass plate.

Line engravings are made on zinc while halftones, which require more handwork and critical processing, requiring a harder surface, are made on the more expensive copper.

The zinc plate is rubbed with powdered pumice and water so a coating will adhere to it. The coating of albumin, water and bichromate of ammonia is then applied after which the zinc plate is dried over a flame in the dark

room. Next the negative is placed on a vacuum printing frame in close contact with the zinc plate which has been sensitized to light. A powerful lamp exposes the plate in about four minutes. The exposed zinc plate is then coated with a special developing ink, after which it is placed in running water and rubbed with cotton. Where the negative was transparent, the light hardened the sensitized coating of the zinc plates. The water removes the rest of the coating leaving the picture.

There seems to be no end to the many accurate steps the careful Photo Engraver must go through before his work is complete. The zinc plate is warmed and dusted with a bright red etching powder which the workmen call "Dragon's Blood." This etching powder adheres only to the inked portions of the plate. The plate is heated, the powder melts covering the image lines. Then the plate is cooled and the powder forms an acid-proof coating on the image.

The plate is then placed in an "etching machine" where nitric acid and water are forced against it and the parts not protected by the etching powder are eaten away. What the Photo Engravers refer to as the first "bite" of the acid takes about half a minute. The plate is then removed from the etching machine and again dusted, heated, cooled as before and powder is again brushed against the image. The second "bite" lasts a minute and a half, the third, three minutes and the fourth and last, eight minutes. The resulting plate shows the image remaining in relief.

The acid-proof top of the image is now removed with hot lye and water.

"Router" Operator

Then the Photo Engravers cut open parts of the plate deeper on a machine called the "router." Many plates then are hand-tooled by the Photo Engravers to insure highlighting etc. Sometimes proof after proof is pulled and the Photo Engraver with his magnifying glass and his fine tool keeps working at the plate until perfection is attained. Extreme care must be taken—a tiny slip and the plate could be ruined forcing the Photo Engraver to start all over again.

Photo-engravings are sometimes better than the original copy due to the precision and skill of the trained Photo Engraver in pointing up and highlighting.

The completed plate is then mounted on a wood block (fine grade of seasoned cherry wood is used—green woods will warp and damage cut).

Now halftone engravings are made from photographs or shaded art work and are designed to reproduce all the gray tones and shadows in the copy. The process is very similar to that followed in line drawings except that the negative is broken up into many small dots by photographing the copy through a screen. The screens are of various sizes according to the type of paper the plate is to be printed on.

In photos for newspapers, a coarse screen which will run



Left: Using an engraver's tool, he outlines illustrations and removes the flaws as the etching is completed.

chemicals and salts around than in a chemists shop. The men seemed to take an intense interest in their work. We watched a man who has been a member of the International Photo Engravers Union for 50 years, with infinite care and patience, and working with a magnifying glass, touching up a photo from which a plate for the cover of the *Bookbinders Journal* was to be made.

We watched a "finisher" with tiny tools making minute changes on a plate, also using a powerful magnifying glass.

We saw very young apprentices working with 30, 40 and 50 year men learning every phase of the trade as the six-year apprenticeship rule of the I.P.E.U. prescribes.

In the shop where the colored plates were processed, we were proud to see the May cover of our *Journal* pinned up on the wall. "Prettiest cover we did in this shop," one fellow remarked. We were pleased because it certainly had competition from beautiful pin-up girls, mostly from *Leatherneck*, the Marines magazine for which this shop also does

about 50 lines to the inch are used. In our *Journal* 100-line screening is used.

Most halftone engravings are made on copper. The plates are treated differently from the zinc ones, and the operation takes about twice as long, but the process is the same. All the photographs reproduced here in your *Journal* are made from copper halftone plates.

Now perhaps you are wondering how the plates for the full color pictures like our cover, are made. Four-color process printing although containing perhaps all colors of the rainbow, is usually reproduced by using yellow, red and blue inks. Halftone plates are made from negatives of each color, from which separate plates are made. The subject or colored photograph may be taken with a "one-shot color camera," in which four negatives are made in the camera. Filters eliminate all colors from the negative except the color wanted. When the plates are run, transparent inks are used which will then show all colors through the four overlapping coatings of ink on the white paper. The three colors are run first and finally the fourth plate with black ink which gives

shadow and detail to the picture. From this explanation our readers learn that all our full-color covers are run through the presses four times. Incidentally the Photo Engravers can make color plates from pictures which have no color—only black and white.

This is how photoengraving is done and our photos here will show the various steps along the way.

The photoengraving shop we visited was a pleasant and most interesting one. There were more



Right: With a high-speed router, he removes all unwanted metal from around illustrations before mounting.



The proof of an engraving is made before it leaves the shop. This photo engraver is examining proofs of the inside front cover of this month's Journal, which features the photos of the officers of the Photo Engravers' Union. Each engraving must pass rigid tests before it is released to trade.

covers, adorning the walls. We watched color proofs being run on the new \$40,000 four-color press, used exclusively to test the work—the plates—before release to the customer. We watched one workman laboring on an ad for a well-known store in Washington. The proof looked perfect to us—a model standing in the park, with the Washington Monument in the background. The entire plate was being remade because the Monument was a tiny bit off balance in the original photograph and this had carried over to all the plates. This tiny flaw was invisible except to the practiced eye. With Photo Engravers, it's got to be right.

A workman named Bill was performing a most delicate tooling job on a color plate. A fraction of an inch slip and hours and hours of work would be ruined. "Oh, don't worry," one workman said, "Old Bill never misses!" Quite a testimonial to Bill, a typical Photo Engraver!

There was good spirit in this shop — respect for employer,

equally reciprocated in respect for the union and its members. And there was that deep interest in the work, and all had a story to tell of some special job or phase of the work—as all men who like their work have.

One man told us of a special map which he had made once—64 inches high and 35 inches wide, and the care and trouble that had been taken to do the job in one piece. Then—a new boy in the stock room cut it in half because it packed better that way!

Then there was the story of the new fellow coming to work at the shop and his first job was making a plate for a little church paper. The cut called for 30 ems and the new man made it 30 inches (6 ems to an inch)—the cut was bigger than the paper.

The most unusual thing that ever happened at this shop, by consensus of opinion, occurred in a day when relations between our country and Russia were considerably less strained than they are now. The Russian Embassy desired a photo-engravers' plate made

of a huge oil painting of Premier Stalin. The interesting part was that they sent an armed soldier to stand guard over the picture while all the processing was going on and he never left the portrait a square inch all day.

We talked to the men about the union. Some of them had worked in shops that had no union. They remembered many things—staggered hours, no guaranteed work week, no vacation, no sick leave, poor wages. They remembered the advent of the union—30 percent increase in pay, guaranteed work week, overtime pay, two weeks vacation, sick benefits.

Our 50-year man told us how much the I.P.E.U. had meant, not only to the Photo Engravers but to the industry also. "When the men pulled one way the boss another, neither got anywhere. Now the union and the boss work together. We've helped to establish decent prices for the employers. We've perfected short cuts in our work. So the employers have benefited. And have we

(Continued on page 108)

Labor Meets



Above: More than 700 delegates representing 110 international unions affiliated with the AFL assembled in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium.



Electrical Workers on the convention floor, reading clockwise from President Dan Tracy (closest to camera), include Joseph Keenan, Frank Graham, unidentified delegate, Frank Roche, Frank Riley, Oscar Harbak, J. Scott Milne.

Below: The speakers' platform, decked with the flags of many nations, was host to several notable figures—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Governor Earl Warren, Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, and many more.



SCENE of the 70th AFL Convention was San Francisco, great metropolis of the Golden West—the city which only a few short years ago saw the founding of the United Nations and a few days previous to the Convention opening, the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference.

It was a thrilling sight on the morning of September 17th to see the more than 700 delegates assemble in Civic Auditorium and realize that here were the leaders of America's great free labor movement—8,000,000 men and women pledged to the ideals of independence and democracy not only in their personal working lives, but determined to uphold those same principles in the government of their country and to spread them wherever possible to the less fortunate peoples of the world.

It was fitting that the stage of the auditorium was banked in the bright colored flags of the United Nations and with the effective lighting created by members of our Brotherhood, the scene was truly a beautiful one. Fraternal delegates from labor organizations of most of the countries represented by the flags were present when the convention opened.

After first begging the blessing of Almighty God on the deliberations of the Conference, the mighty strains of our National Anthem rang through the auditorium.

While there was much business and many deliberations during the days in which the Convention was in session, there were two outstanding themes which dominated every action, from beginning to end—one was the firm determination to stop Soviet Russia and communism where it now stands and prevent it at all costs from spreading elsewhere in the world. The second was the equally firm determination to preserve democracy and the rights of working people here in our own country. This was manifested very strongly in the

by the **GOLDEN GATE**

full support given Labor's League for Political Education and the A. F. of L.'s proposals for a political program.

Before the Convention opened, the A. F. of L. in its Executive Council Report clearly set forth its policies with regard to the situation at home and abroad. The Council concluded its comprehensive 219-page report of the activities and accomplishments of the A. F. of L. in the past year, with a clear statement of policy. Following up the opening paragraph of the report's introduction in which it was stated:

"The past year has been a fatal period in which the nature of the worldwide conflict in which we are involved became crystal-clear. In this conflict, there is involved an effort by totalitarian war lords to destroy Christian morality and all that Christian tradition has bequeathed us," the Council in the concluding remarks of its report then said:

"We look forward to continued conflict with active fighting if that course favors Soviet long-time plans. We know Stalin is now buying time in order to be better prepared for sudden attack on the United States. The United States must assume responsibility for the defeat of Stalin and can accept as allies only such nations willing to gain a victory over our chief enemy. This will be a war of nerves and determination, regardless of the munitions used. One of the most important contributions unions and all other voluntary organizations can make to the maintenance of our free way of life is to make sure that all our members understand what constitutes freedom—its duties and responsibilities.

"There are certain constitutional rights assured every citizen which provide opportunities for



freedom—but real freedom in determining one's own life is something each individual has to assume for himself. Only the will of the person concerned can make him free. Our voluntary organizations can and should help perpetuate understanding of the principles of freedom, with its attendant duties and responsibilities, and help succeeding generations to

make these principles effective in their living. Too often, we are apt to take our freedom for granted, unmindful of the principles which give it reality. There has been little discussion of these principles since the days of the Founding Fathers.

"We recommend that the American Federation of Labor take the lead in a movement for which the



Right: The press table at the convention was lined with reporters.



Above: The delegates give a standing ovation to a guest speaker at an opening session of the conclave.

Below: International President D. W. Tracy and Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin in an off-record discussion.



Below: L. Herrmann, Typographical Union delegate; Matthew Woll, AFL Vice President; Delegate Peter Yblonsky; AFL President William Green; and Louis Marcianite, President of the New Jersey Federation.



Federation would provide and recommend data and information that would enable trade unionists everywhere to study these basic principles which are a guide to action in every phase of life—work, community relationship, party action and government.

"Since we believe in the principle of individual responsibility, we need to make the necessary educational arrangement to strengthen the understanding and convictions of all trade unionists for the global contests with advocates of totalitarian aggression.



Above: L. M. Raftery, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Painters International, center; and Chris Madsen, a painter delegate from Chicago, greet a foreign guest, Paul Aine Jensen, Danish painter.



Above: Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston was a speaker.

It is character, moral stamina and intellectual integrity, that are necessary to the maintenance of freedom at home and abroad. Whatever serves to strengthen these qualities will make our freedom more secure and keep our influence at high levels."

This statement was signed by President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and all Vice Presidents including our own International President D. W. Tracy who is eleventh vice president of the AFL.

There were many fine speakers and much interesting discussion each day of the Convention and many important resolutions were passed. Space will not permit a detailed account of any of this—we can only hit the high spots.

President Green gave a stirring keynote address and brought a thunderous applause from the delegates when he said "We will never permit Soviet Russia to dominate the entire world," and further stated that the United States must achieve a clear and honorable triumph in Korea. He urged all A. F. of L. members to keep up the fight against the Taft-Hartley law until it is repealed. He said all union members must use their voting power, uniting their political strength as they have learned to unite their economic strength to correct legislative wrongs imposed against

working men and women. He called upon Congress to protect the consumers of America against inflation.

Governor Earl Warren and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin were popular speakers at the Convention. Governor Warren brought to the attention of the delegates the interesting note that the Convention opened on the anniversary of the signing of our United States Constitution, September 17, 1787. He stated that the State of California believes in collective bargaining with government assistance, not interference.

Secretary Tobin made his address a support of free collective bargaining also. He called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law which had the effect, he said, of putting "collective bargaining and labor-management relations in a strait jacket."

"The major aim of government should be to stimulate genuine collective bargaining," Mr. Tobin said and further added that labor and management meeting together over a bargaining table, can contribute more to industrial peace than all the laws in the world.

Running right along the lines of the A. F. of L.'s all-out pledge to stop communism and to aid workers in other nations to remain free trade unionists and strengthen their bargaining rights, fraternal delegates from Great Britain,

Canada, Germany and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions addressed the Convention and were well received.

Paul Finet, former I.C.F.T.U. president declared: "We must see that the free world is kept strong, not only physically but morally; that only those actions and policies are pursued which will maintain the integrity of our cause."

In addition to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, a number of speakers representing various Government and Defense bureaus addressed sessions of the Convention. Honorable Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, condemned critics of President Truman and our State Department. He condemned those who "shout about the dangers of Communism but spend their time sniping at two of the most effective anti-Communists in the United States: Harry Truman and Dean Acheson."

Following Mr. Ewing on the program was the assistant Director of E.C.A., Honorable William H. Joyce, Jr., who also firmly backed the Administration. There was long and loud applause when he declared: "I am tired of dancing to the tune of a third rate nation."

Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann and Price Administrator Michael



Walter Pidgeon of Screen Actors Guild meets Annabel Lee Glenn of "American Federationist" and Mrs. Bernice Heffner, Sec. of the A.F.G.E.

Right: Sgt. Carl K. Reed, who lost a leg in Korea, stressed the vital need for more blood donors.



Right: Governor Earl Warren of California was a speaker. Here he is talking with fraternal delegates of India.



V. DiSalle were others who presented hard-hitting addresses at the Convention. But probably the "hit" speaker of the Convention was the former spokesman of Big Business, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. Mr. Johnston had a prepared address but he completely departed from his script and lambasted business and industry leaders for failure to heed the Government's plea of a year ago to "hold the line" voluntarily on prices. He cited figures to show where business concerns had failed in co-operation. "Only six and one-quarter percent of American business concerns cooperated," he said. "Ninety-three and three-quarters percent did not."

Mr. Johnston recalled how "people in droves representing special interests went up to Congress and tried to defeat a control bill this year." He added: "I have never seen such a disgusting exhibit of self-interest in my life. There was no group with the exception of one, which came to the rescue to help us to get a decent control bill—and that was the American labor movement."

There was a tremendous ovation at the end of Stabilizer Johnston's somewhat "surprise" address. President Green commented "I did not know that the Chamber of Commerce could ever produce a man like Johnston. I thought only the A.F.L. could train men to speak as he did. If he ever gets out of a job he may come to the A.F.L. and we will take care of him."

On Monday, September 24th at 10 o'clock, the business of the Convention was turned over to the work of Labor's League for Political Education. A number of reports were made and delegates listened to stirring speeches by retiring LLPE Director Joseph D. Keenan and the new director, James McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Brother Keenan, who is a member of our Local Union 134,

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Right: New LLPE director James McDevitt shown with Brother Joe Keenan.



Below: This comely lass is pointing out that it pays to get union label.



Below: AFL Pres. William Green looked jaunty in delegate's cap, a present of the Hatter's Union.



Left: Mrs. D. W. Tracy, wife of our International President, selects a becoming hat from the Hatters.



LARGEST SESSION of *Labor Editors*

Left: Secretary J. Scott Milne, holding one of the handsome Award of Merit plaques awarded our Journal, receives the congratulations of Matthew Woll, president of labor press group.

“WERE IT not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today.” Samuel Gompers spoke those encouraging words many years ago to, and for the benefit of, those earnest men and women who were striving by means of the pen to do a job for organized labor.

The labor press has come a long way since that day. This year in San Francisco, the International Labor Press of America, official organ of the A. F. of L. papers and journals, held its 40th birthday party and its largest convention to date. The annual convention opened at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel just prior to the opening of the 70th Convention of the American Federation of Labor and delegates representing more than 60 percent of the 226 publications which are members of I.L.P.A. were present.

Friday afternoon, prior to the formal opening of the convention on Saturday, September 15, two interesting forum sessions were held—one for local labor papers, weekly and monthly, and one for international journals. At this latter forum, in which our *Journal* Editor J. Scott Milne participated,



A group of labor editors swap stories at the International Labor Press Convention. From left to right are: Frank Martel, Sr., J. Scott Milne, Matthew Woll, the ILP president, Lewis Herrmann and an ILP visitor.

Below: An over-all scene as the delegates to the labor press convention plunged into the work to be done. Sessions were held in Sir Francis Drake hotel in San Francisco immediately prior to A. F. of L. opening sessions.





Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin pictured with Matthew Woll, president of the Labor Press Association. He was one of the principal speakers at the labor press banquet.



President William Green cuts the giant cake presented to the Labor Press by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, aided by Lewis Herrmann and Matt Woll.

many items of interest were discussed and the editors exchanged ideas and suggestions and asked questions in the hope that out of the round-table talks, all might find ways and means of improving their publications and making them more valuable to their membership.

The convention sessions were most interesting. Delegates heard Mr. James Boughton of the United States Postal Department ably discuss problems of mailing, and answer the many questions fired at him by editors who have had many a difficulty in the past year with the laws governing what shall and what shall not be done with the millions of publications the labor press mails annually. Mr. Archie Gordon brought to the delegates a message from Great Britain and gave a clearer picture to all of England's position on certain international issues.

At a luncheon meeting on Saturday, I.L.P.A. President Matthew Woll brought an informative message to the labor editors concerning the international scene, with special emphasis on the work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

President Woll ably conducted the business of the convention—a convention which ran smoothly and presented a worthwhile program, due to the good management and expert planning of the hard-working secretary-treasurer of the I.L.P.A., Lewis M. Herrmann.

The highlight of the I.L.P.A. 40th Convention was the Annual Awards Banquet which brought the sessions to a close. A splendid program which skillfully mixed education and entertainment was held. Principal speakers were A.F.L. President William Green, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin and the President of the International Association of Machinists Al Hayes, who is also special assistant to Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg. He called upon all of America's labor press to modernize and expand to get labor's story across the nation.

It was a fitting place to make such an appeal. The organized labor press has done much to accomplish just that and at the Annual Awards Banquet tribute was paid to the advances made by the labor press, not only in typographical makeup but in editorial content as well. Statements made were based upon the seasoned opinion of some of the country's leading editors, and no less a group of experts this year than the faculty of the School of Journalism at the University of Illinois.

When the awards were announced at the banquet, selections made by Dr. Frederick Siebert and his staff of the aforementioned university, the *Electrical Workers' Journal* had won two firsts—one for Excellence in Typography and Press work, which category includes artwork, covers, pictorial display and general makeup of the

magazine, and one for the best editorial appearing in a labor paper or magazine.

Of course at the International Office we were pleased about these awards, and we hope our membership will be a little proud too, for we were the only International to win two first prizes. However, we can take no credit to ourselves, for it is our people—our members, our local union officers, our representatives—who send us contributions and pictures, those readers who encourage us and those who make criticisms and suggestions, who are helping us to do what we hope is a good job with your *Journal*. We are grateful to all of them and to the printers, artists and photographers who work hand in hand with us, getting out the magazine month after month.

Following is a brief summary of some of the actions taken by the I.L.P.A. in its three-day meeting.

It asked the 70th Convention of the A. F. of L. to reestablish a liaison committee between the A.F.L. and the I.L.P.A. in the interest of making the labor press a more effective instrument.

The convention endorsed the sending of copies of labor papers to United States Information Centers in major world cities; opposed enforced listening, and advocated establishment of an A.F.L. Business Advisory Service on the establishment of new labor papers owned by Central Labor Unions,

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THEY REMEMBER WHEN...

WE have in our Brotherhood, men who have been members 30, 40, 50, some nearly 60 years. We are blessed to have more than 500 fifty-year members, men who remember the days right after 1891 when our Brotherhood was "feeling its way," but feeling its way strongly, surely — branching out and beginning to grow. They remember. They remember the get-togethers, the lively meetings, the camaraderie, the real brotherly feeling, one helping another. And they remember other things too—the heartaches and the tears, the blacklists, the lockouts, the starvation strikes, the broken heads, the broken spirits.

Yes, they remember a lot of things. But let some of them tell you in their own words some of their memories.

Scabs Were Plentiful

Harry O. Kellogg, Berkeley, California, was initiated in I.U. 38 of Cleveland in June of 1899. He says, "It was tough going in those early years, for as soon as there was a strike, there were always plenty of scabs to take your job." Brother Kellogg had only been a member two weeks when his local went on strike against the phone company. He writes, "The conductors and motormen of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company went on strike too. The president of the railway was also president of the phone company as were the directors. They refused to deal with the unions and brought in a bunch of scabs to run the cars. They didn't have many passengers though because the majority of the people refused to ride. The scabs were the worst-looking and toughest men we ever saw and they sure wrecked the cars."

"As far as I can remember, the strike ran on so long, none of our men ever went back to the phone company, and the street railway men lost out as soon as it got cold. The carmen had gotten horse drawn coaches, buggies and wagons and were running them to carry the



Making a balloon ascent (in a Chicago photographer's shop) in early days of the century were, from left: Raymond Cleary, Chas. Paulsen, chairman of Executive Council; M. J. Boyle, Vice President, Sixth District; and Frank McNulty, former I.B.E.W. President.

people and they did a big business until it got too cold to ride without heat and the people went back to the heated cars."

Brother F. E. Graef of Philadelphia has some interesting memories to relate. He speaks of the equipment they had to use:

"In the early days, we never had the kind of panel boards they now have. We had to make our own. They were made of wood and we lined the inside with sheet asbestos and put in porcelain cut-outs for the circuits. We also had to figure out how many circuits we were going to have on the job and make them accordingly."

Brother Graef was a wireman on the job when the "Bureau of American Republics" was built in Washington. He says, "This was in Taft's Administration and Andrew Carnegie planted a tree in the patio in the board room. I bet I did there what no electrician had done previously—I put in a gold-plated switch and receptacle plates."

Brother James E. Bohn, Pittsburgh, tells us:

"A few years before Local No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers charter was issued in Pittsburgh, February 25, 1897, when there was a Grand Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, I had joined an Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3696, with a charter from the Knights of Labor, but it did not hold together very long. Those were the days when if your

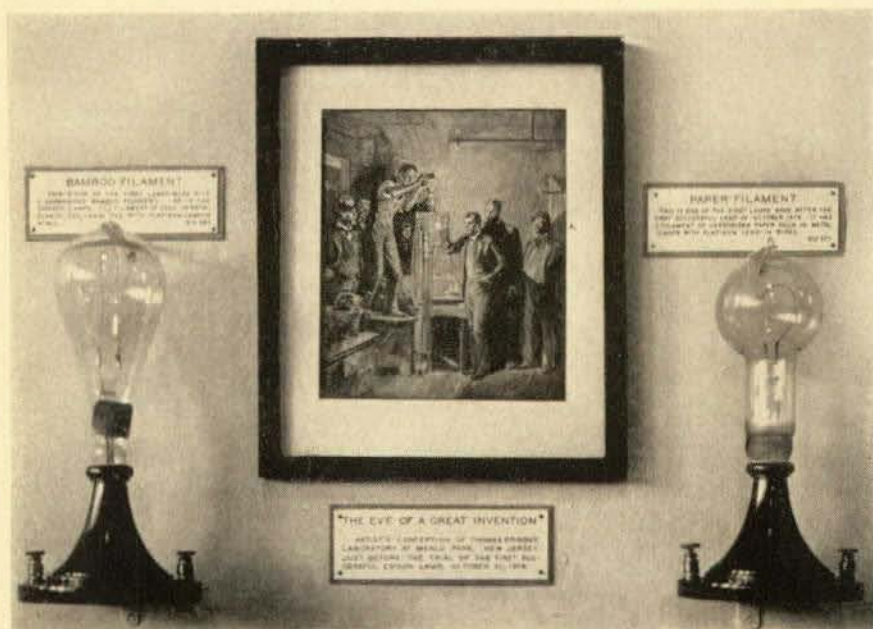
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Lineman T. O. Drummond, an old-timer in "good old days" at Albuquerque.

HISTORY of the INCANDESCENT LAMP

Below are early Edison lamps on view at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Painting is an artist's conception of the Menlo Park laboratory October 21, 1879 when first successful lamp was lit.



IT is appropriate in this 60th Anniversary issue of our *Journal* that we tell the story of the incandescent lamp—that famous invention whose history somewhat parallels ours in the electrical union movement. As experiments were being made with the incandescent lamp in the early days, a few adventurous men were beginning to try their spurs in the electrical game. With the advent of the successful lamp and literally the bright dawn of the electrical era, numerous jobs opened up in the industry and more and more men were drawn to the trade. Then because the work was hazardous, the hours long, the wages short, the surge toward unionism was begun.

Each development in the electrical era had a pronounced effect upon the men laboring in that field, but none so great as the advent of the incandescent lamp, for it was the means by which electric lights went into the homes of men—clean, bright lights which had never been practical before, replacing the oil pots of the centuries.

Inspiring Story

The story of the incandescent lamp is the inspiring tale of the work and ambition and dreams of many men and of one in particular. It is an account of technical experiment, step by step. We bring it to you here.

Far back before the dawn of history, man tried to bring light out of darkness. He burned fires in his cave at night to illuminate the interior and frighten away wild animals. He made bundles of dry twigs for a torch that he could carry from place to place.

Then as civilization advanced, man used bowls of fat or oil with grass wicks for lighting. Through the years, lamps improved very, very slowly. No major developments came up to the 19th century when gas lighting came into being.

Then in 1801, Sir Humphrey Davy invented the electric arc light. This light consisted of a holder for two carbon rods which were connected to an electric current. When the rods were separated a short distance, between them glowed a blue-white arc of

carbon vapor, forming an intense, flickering, smoky glare.

The earliest known attempt at making an incandescent lamp was in 1820 when a man named De La Rue made a lamp with a coil of platinum wire for a burner. This burner was enclosed in a piece of glass tubing on the ends of which were brass caps. It is presumed it had a vacuum but how this was accomplished no one is sure. Cost of current from the batteries then available, made the operating cost prohibitive, so the lamp is of historic interest only.

In 1841, the first patent on an incandescent lamp was granted by the British Government to Frederick De Moleyns. His lamp was a novel one, consisting of a spherical glass globe in the upper part of

which was a glass tube containing powdered charcoal. This tube was open at the bottom and through it ran a platinum wire coiled at the end inside the globe. Another wire of platinum extended upward from the bottom of the globe, ending in a coil whose end was close to that of the first coil. The powdered charcoal in the glass tube filled the two coils of platinum wire, bridging the gap between them. Current flowing from one platinum wire to the other through the bridge of powdered charcoal made the latter incandescent.

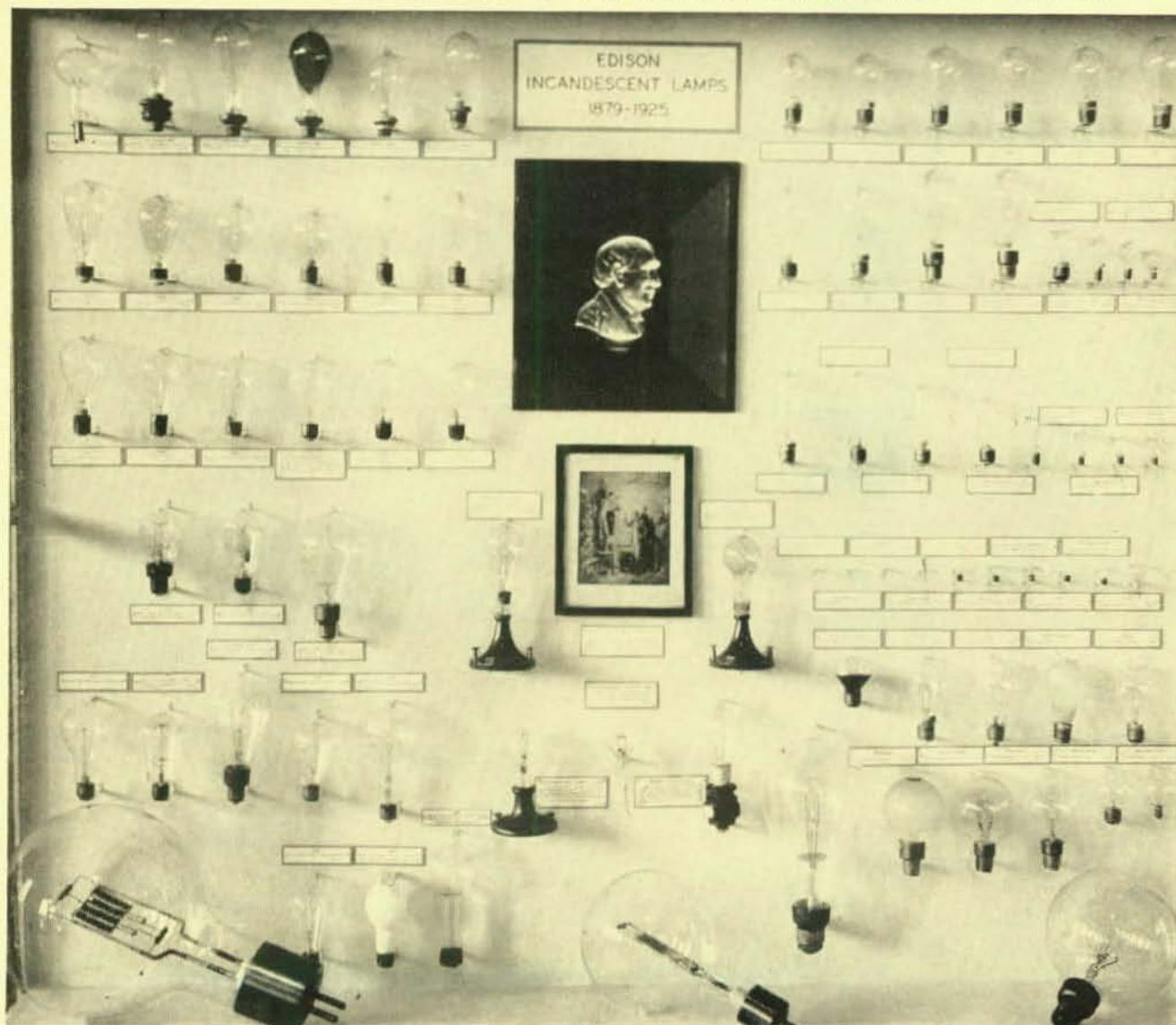
A young American, J. W. Starr of Cincinnati, Ohio made two valuable contributions to research in the incandescent lamp field. One of his lamps consisted of a strip of platinum the active length of

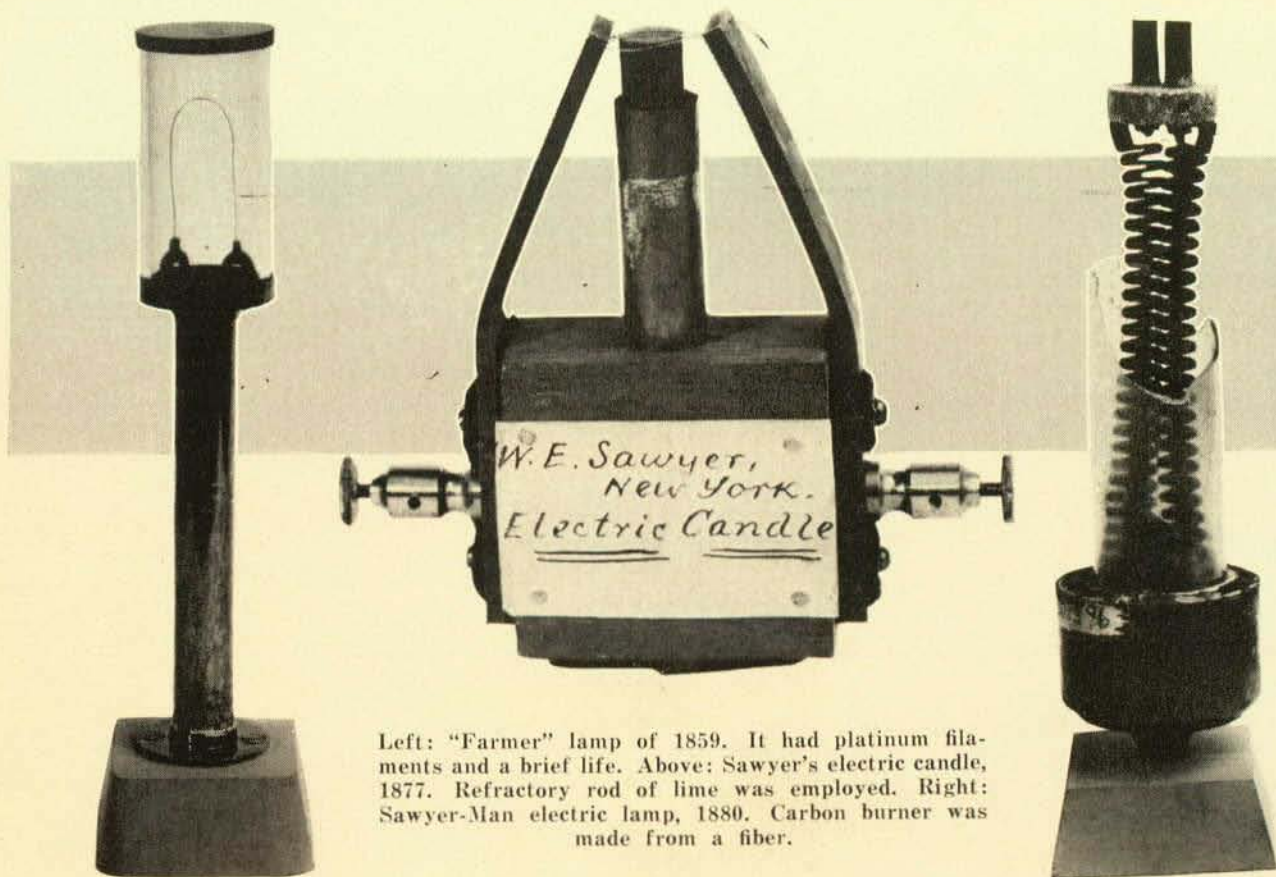
which could be adjusted to fit the strength of the battery used, so that the burner would operate at the proper temperature. It was covered by a glass globe to protect it from draughts of air.

Starr's second lamp consisted of a carbon rod operating in the vacuum above a column of mercury, as in a barometer. The lamp was impractical. Unfortunately, Starr died in 1846, when only 25 years old. He showed great promise and if he had lived may have stepped up the advent of the incandescent lamp as a practical invention by several years.

In the course of the next few years, several inventors tried their hand at making incandescent lamps even though they knew their use with current obtained from

The Smithsonian also features this display of Edison incandescent lamps used between 1879 and 1925.





Left: "Farmer" lamp of 1859. It had platinum filaments and a brief life. Above: Sawyer's electric candle, 1877. Refractory rod of lime was employed. Right: Sawyer-Man electric lamp, 1880. Carbon burner was made from a fiber.

batteries would not be practical. The dynamo was being improved but was still impractical from a commercial standpoint.

Edward C. Shephard made a lamp in 1850 consisting of a weighted charcoal cylinder pressing against a charcoal cone in a vacuum. The high resistance contact became incandescent when current flowed through it.

In 1852, M. J. Roberts made a lamp consisting of a graphite rod operating in a vacuum.

A French engineer, De Changy, in 1856 obtained a patent on a lamp having a platinum burner operating in air but covered by a glass tube. It was designed for use in a mine and was arranged so as to be hooked to wires fastened on the walls throughout the mine.

Professor Moses G. Farmer of Newport, Rhode Island, made a valuable contribution to the steadily mounting knowledge of incandescent lamps. His first lamp was made in 1859 and he actually lighted his home with it. His differed from previous models in that the platinum burner was narrowed at its ends so that the

entire length became more uniformly incandescent.

Sir Joseph W. Swan of England was another inventor who made several experimental lamps. One invented in 1861 consisted of a strip of carbonized paper covered by a glass bell fitting tight on a brass plate and operating in a vacuum. Owing partly to some trace of air being left within the glass container, and partly to the carbons becoming distorted, these lamps soon broke down.

Highly Successful

After 1865 when the mercury vacuum pump was invented by Herman Sprengel, Swan resumed his experiments with the incandescent lamp and with a higher degree of success.

So far no incandescent lamp was practical. All had short lives, all were expensive to operate, none was reliable enough to be used commercially.

By 1877, the arc lamp for street lighting was commercially established. Dynamo electric machines were now available and a great demand had arisen from people

everywhere for a smaller electric light than the arc lamp—one that could be used in the home.

Here in the United States, four inventors energetically attacked the problem of creating a practical incandescent lamp. William Sawyer was one. He developed several, all having a graphite burner operating in nitrogen gas. Heavy fluted copper wires were used to make connections with the burner through the holder, in order to radiate the heat and thereby maintain a cool joint between the glass globe and the holder.

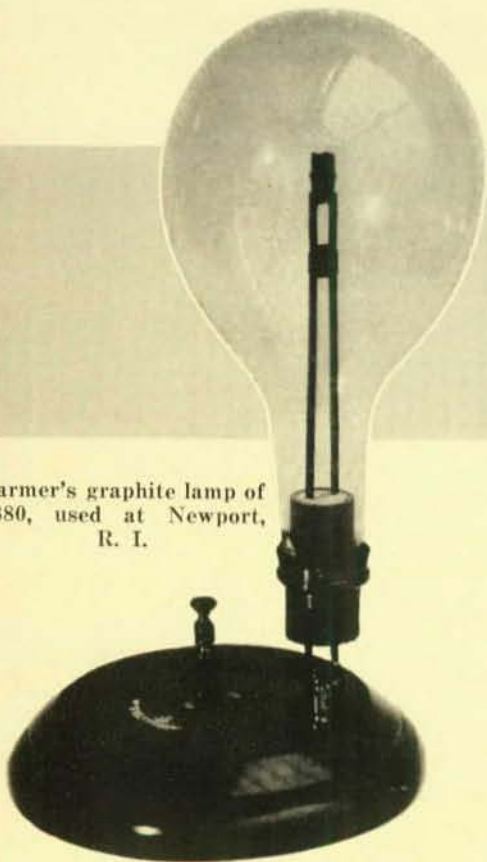
Professor Moses Farmer, mentioned above, experimented with a lamp consisting of a graphite rod which also operated in nitrogen gas. It was covered by a glass bulb having a rubber stopper through which copper rods connecting with the burner were passed. A tube was put in the rubber stopper through which the air was exhausted and nitrogen gas put in.

The third man was Hiram S. Maxim, later well known for invention of the rapid fire gun. He made two lamps. One consisted of a piece of sheet platinum operating in air.

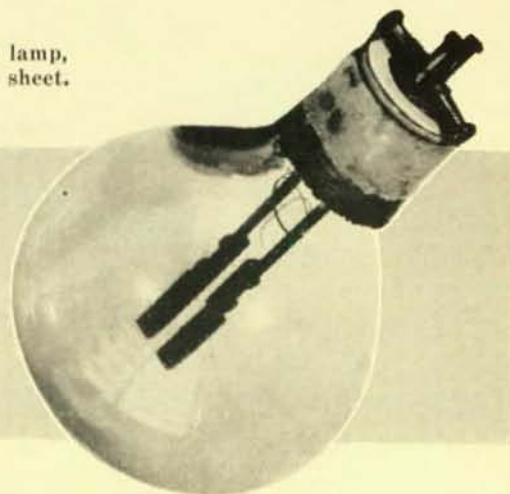
Below: Maxim's platinum lamp,
1881. Burner is aluminum sheet.



Farmer's graphite lamp of
1880, used at Newport,
R. I.



Above: Farmer's graphite lamp
of 1880 was carefully made.

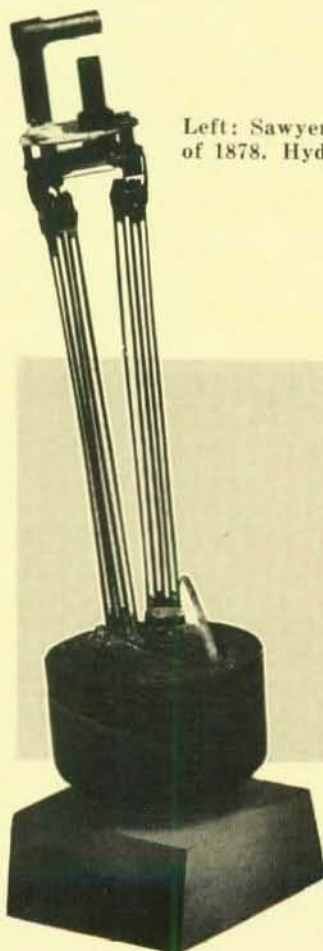


The main feature of this lamp was that when the platinum, held at the top by an adjustable bolt and nut, became too hot and dangerously near its melting temperature, it would expand sufficiently to make contact with a wire which short circuited the burner. This shunted the current from the platinum burner, allowing it to cool for a fraction of a second so that it shrank, opening the short circuit and allowing current to flow again through the burner. Maxim's other lamp consisted of a graphite rod operating in a rarefied hydrocarbon vapor and protected from excessive current by an electromagnet which short circuited the graphite burner.

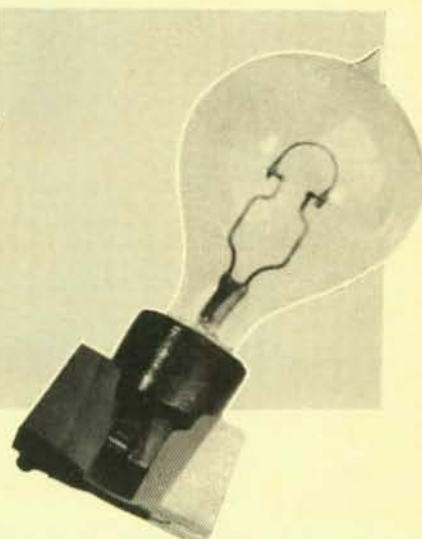
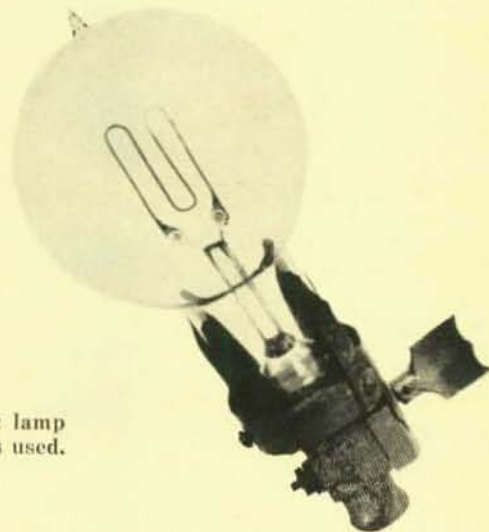
However, it was left to the fourth man, that most prolific of all inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, to finally solve the problem, and put into the homes of the people of America, an incandescent lamp that really worked and was within the reach of the working man's pocketbook.

At the time that Edison began experimenting in the field of the incandescent lamp, he had already

Left: Sawyer's electric lamp
of 1878. Hydrogen was used.



Above: Maxim's lamp and
socket. Was used in Baltimore.



Above: Alexander Bernstein of
New York patented this in 1889.



Left: The negative glow gaseous lamp of 1894.

Right: The Moore vacuum rotator, patented 1889.



Below: Moore filamentless vacuum lamp, patented 1898.



established himself as an inventor of note, had made a small fortune from his inventions (in 1882 he had more than 100 patents) and had set up his laboratory and staff of assistants at Menlo Park.

Edison had become fully convinced that the only solution to the problem of creating a successful, practical, incandescent lamp, was one that burned in a vacuum, so that air would not consume the material heated by the current. The young inventor was determined to furnish a light that would operate anywhere and he proposed to "pipe" electric power into homes like gas. Other scientists laughed at him, but soon they were marveling at the genius which accomplished what he said he would.

The first incandescent lamp Edison built, consisted of a strip of charcoal paper, supported in a glass vessel from which the air had been exhausted by a hand pump. The ends of the strip were connected to a source of electricity. On the first trial, the little strip of carbon glowed for eight minutes before it was consumed. From then on, Edison, the patient, the indefatigable, the determined, made hundreds and hundreds of trials using strips and threads of every imaginable substance from the long, beautiful hair of a New Jersey redhead to the fibers of many rare island plants. His assistants even tell tales of his pulling whiskers from their beards and moustaches to experiment with.

In 1879, after 14 months of intensive experiment, a bulb with a filament of carbonized thread was built. Edison and his assistants watched anxiously. How long? How long would it glow, before burning out? The answer was 40 hours. The tired Edison who had stood by all during those 40 hours, said, "I know I can make one burn 100 hours." He did—100 hours, 1000 hours, and many more.

Over 6000 substances were tested in the search for a long-burning lamp filament. One very warm day, Edison paused in his work and fanned himself with a bamboo fan. All of a sudden, he stopped, ripped a thread of bamboo from the frame and said to an assistant, "Please test this." The bamboo, charred, turned out to be the finest material yet found.

In December, 1879, a public exhibition of the incandescent lamp was made at Menlo Park. Overhead wires were run from the dynamo in the laboratory to several houses and to street lights on poles. This exhibition created a terrific furor and the value of gas-lighting stocks dropped tremendously in the stock market.

In 1882 the Pearl Street Station, the world's first Central Lighting Plant was built in New York.

Night and day the little factory at Menlo Park kept manufacturing incandescent bulbs and people were clamoring for electric lights for their homes.

Those first commercial lamps

Below: Nernst incandescent lamp. A glow rod of corium was used.



made in 1881, consumed nearly 100 watts and gave about 16 candle-power. They lasted about 3000 hours but blackened early in life. About 30,000 of them were made in that year and sold for a dollar each.

The first carbon filament bulbs were not entirely satisfactory. They soon gave way to wires made

(Continued on page 70)

CBS *Boasts of Simplicity, Low Cost in* COLOR TELEVISION BATTLE



Patty Painter, CBS' "Miss Color Television," is pictured with the newest model CBS color television camera, which weighs 29 pounds.

(Following is the second of two stories on color television. Last month's article dealt with the R.C.A. system; this one describes the C.B.S. system which until last month was in limited commercial use following its approval by the Federal Communications Commission. However, the action of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, in asking C.B.S. to suspend production of color receivers, has brought color transmissions to a halt. The last was made on October 20 when the Maryland-North Carolina football game was covered at College Park, Maryland.)

WHEN R.C.A. and C.B.S. were battling it out last winter for a favorable decision from the Federal Communications Commission,

C.B.S. held numerous demonstrations of its system for the public. The vividness and clarity of these color telecasts won wide popular approval and, even more important, the private demonstrations held in Washington succeeded in winning the nod of the F.C.C. The right of the commission to approve the C.B.S. system and reject the R.C.A. method was later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Columbia became a manufacturer of color receivers when it bought out the Hytron Radio and Electronics Corporation. Other major manufacturers had shown reluctance to make sets according to C.B.S. specifications. A C.B.S. color set with a 10-inch screen cost upwards of \$700, with all taxes and extras.

At the time of last winter's all-

out battle by the competing color systems to win F.C.C. approval, RCA's all-electronic system, using the tri-color tube, had not been brought to the point of development it has since reached. "Field tests" recently sponsored by R.C.A. in New York were a visible improvement, in the view of many critical observers, more than one of whom suggested that the entire matter should be headed back to the F.C.C.'s doorstep for reappraisal. Few writers, however, stated that the color picture produced by the R.C.A. system was superior to that produced by C.B.S.

C.B.S.'s color television system is known as a "field sequential" system. This means that colors are changed after each vertical scanning period or field. There are 144 fields per second and, as in black-and-white, two to one interlacing is employed. The number of lines per frame is 405, or 202.5 per field (262.5 in black-and-white). Thus, the total number of lines per second, or horizontal line frequency, is $72 \times 405 = 29,160$ cycles per second. This is slightly less than twice the black-and-white horizontal line frequency, which is $30 \times 525 = 15,750$ cycles per second.

The colors are transmitted in the following sequence: red, blue and green.

Each color lasts for 1/144th of a second, and the color sequence repeats itself after 1/48th of a second. This period is called a color field. Since only one-half the number of lines will have been scanned in all colors in 1/48th of a second, twice this period, or 1/24th of a second, is required for all lines to be scanned in all colors. This period of 1/24th of a second is called a color frame.



A CBS-Columbia Inc. dual receiver, capable of receiving regular black-and-white as well as CBS color in color. It has one more knob than conventional set.

In an oblique reference to the R.C.A. system, C.B.S. says: "Thus far, the simplest and least expensive method is the use of the color disk because all-electronic color tubes are still in a laboratory stage."

C.B.S.'s six segment color disk rotates in front of the receiver tube at the rate of 1440 rpm. Two red, two blue and two green filters are used. In addition to the tube size, the shape of the filters determines the size of the color disk. The filters themselves were to become standard stock items with Eastman Kodak Company under the name "Color Television Filters." They were to be available on 10-mil, gelatin-coated acetate stock, the gelatin being protected by a thin lacquer coating. Monsanto Chemical Corporation has developed a set of dye-impregnated acetate color filters which satisfy the C.B.S. filter requirements, and which have been successfully used in a large number of C.B.S. disks.

The C.B.S. color transmission process works as follows: At the camera, which is more or less of conventional design, a single image is produced by means of a lens on the light-sensitive surface of the pick-up tube. A color filter disk, fully enclosed, rotates in front of this pick-up tube and contains a

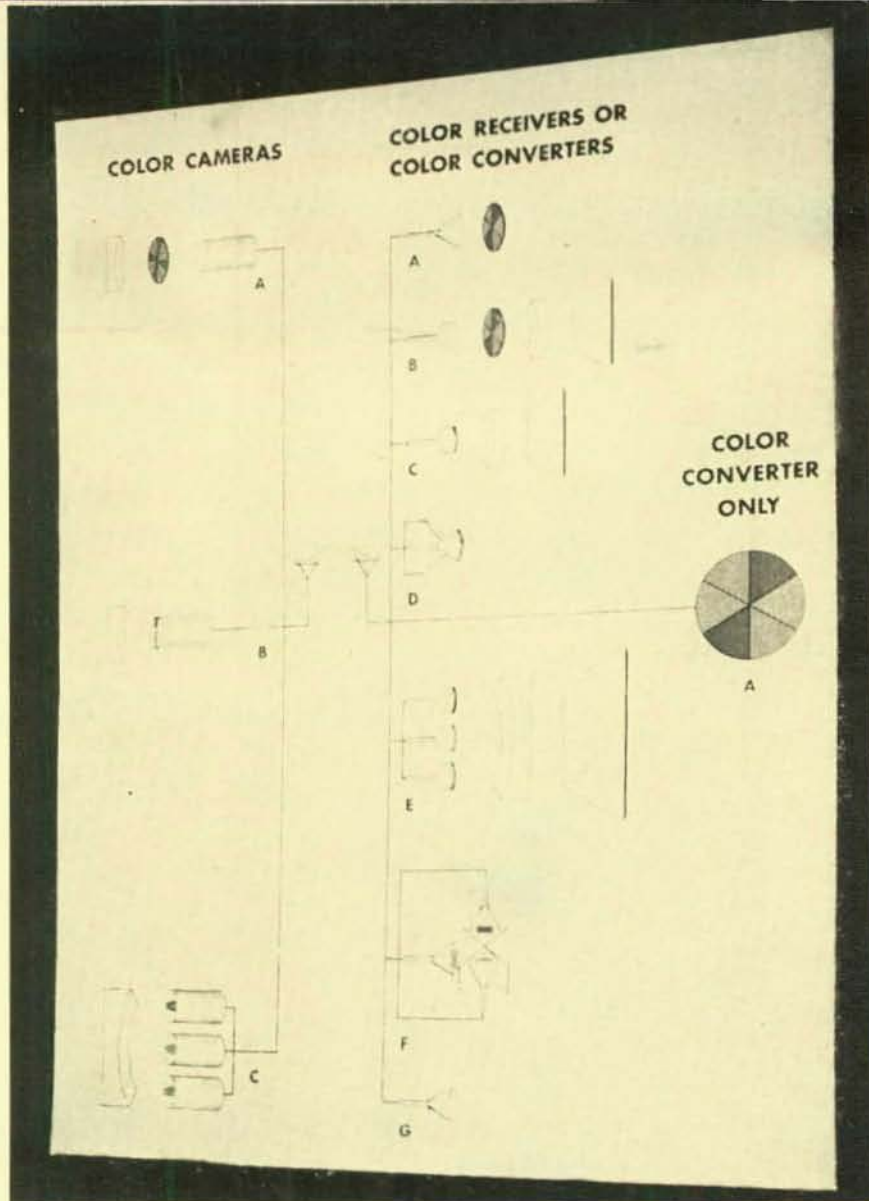


CBS COLOR TELEVISION

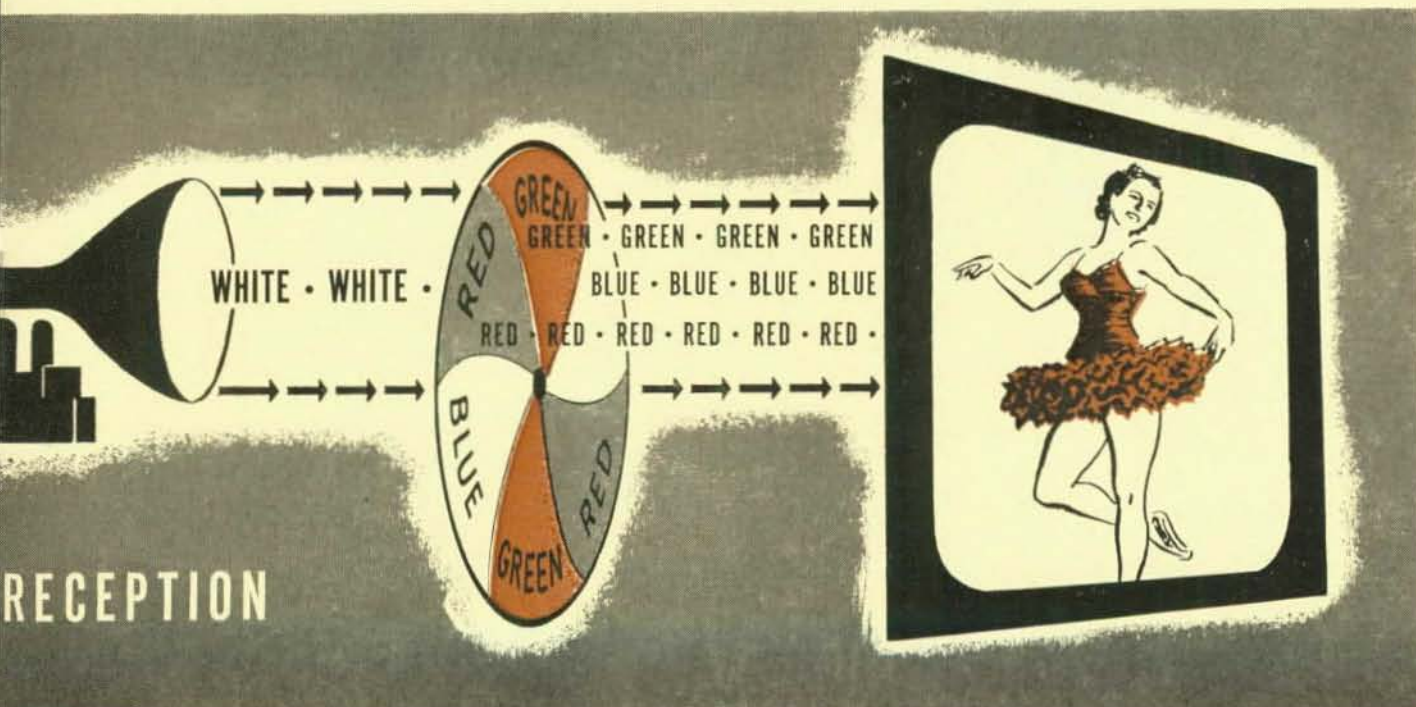
series of color filters in the order of red, blue, and green. If the camera disk has 12 filters (four red, four green and four blue), the disk rotates at 720 rpm. Every $1/144$ th of a second, the camera scans electronically the image to be transmitted from top to bottom, while one of the colors in the filter disk permits, for example, only the red components of the scene to be picked up. The next $1/144$ th of a second, the blue filter is between the lens and the camera tube, and only the blue components of the scene are scanned. Finally the same process takes place with the green components. Each complete picture contains 405 lines. The vertical scanning rate of $1/144$ th of a second is synchronized with the disk rotation and, in addition, an extra pulse is inserted in the transmitted signal every third field, or every $1/48$ th of a second.

At the receiver, a color disk rotates in front of a cathode ray image tube. This disk usually has six filters, two sets of red, blue and green, and rotates at 1440 rpm. The disk is synchronized with the vertical scanning so that when the red filter is in front of the camera tube the red segment is also in front of the receiver tube. The impulse inserted every $1/48$ th of a second at the trans-

(Continued on page 70)



In the left column, "A" represents the present CBS single tube camera and lens with color disc; "B" is a CTI type of camera and "C" the RCA 3-tube camera. All can be used in CBS color system, a release from CBS points out.



NECA Celebrates Golden Jubilee

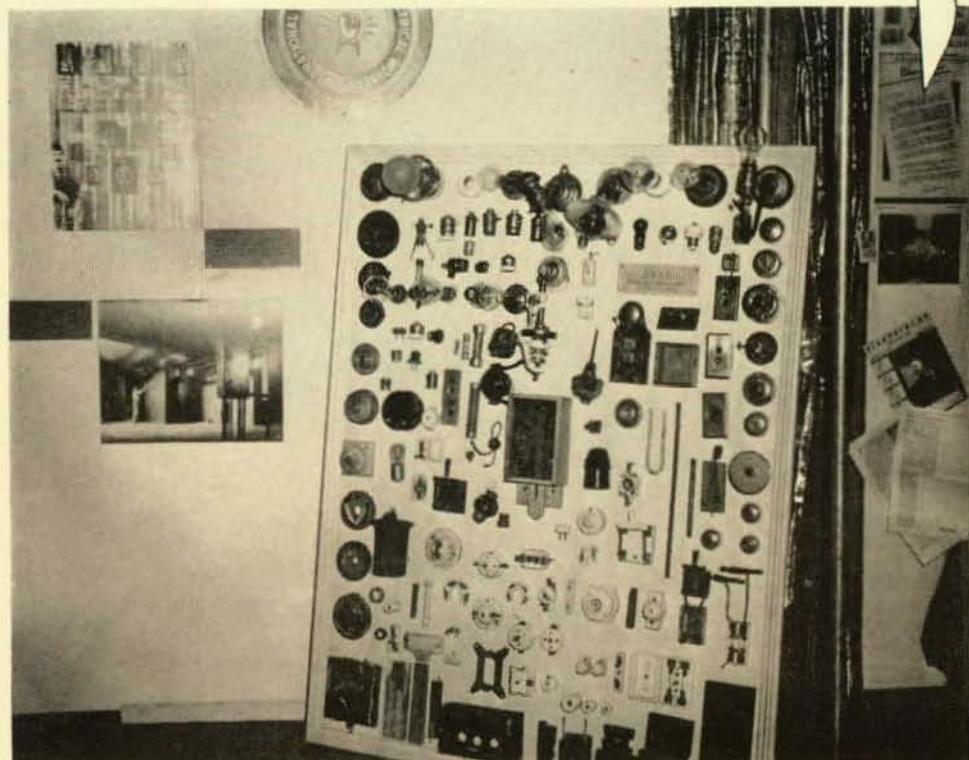
AS WE of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers celebrate 60 years of Brotherhood and service to the citizens of this country, and nearly as many to the people of Canada, we pause for a word of tribute to another organization whose work, aims and ambitions have been very similar to our own.

This year, 1951 marks the Golden Anniversary of that employer group with which we have had successful cooperative relations for many years, the National Electrical Contractors Association. We have worked many things out together. In 1920 we formed together the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry and for more than 30 years representatives of the NECA and IBEW have met whenever disputes arose and settled them by unanimous decision, so that we have not had a widespread strike in this branch of our trade in all those thirty odd years, thus winning the title for our construction field—"Strikeless Industry." Together we have produced a successful apprenticeship plan—a plan operated by a joint committee which is turning out journeymen second to none in the country.

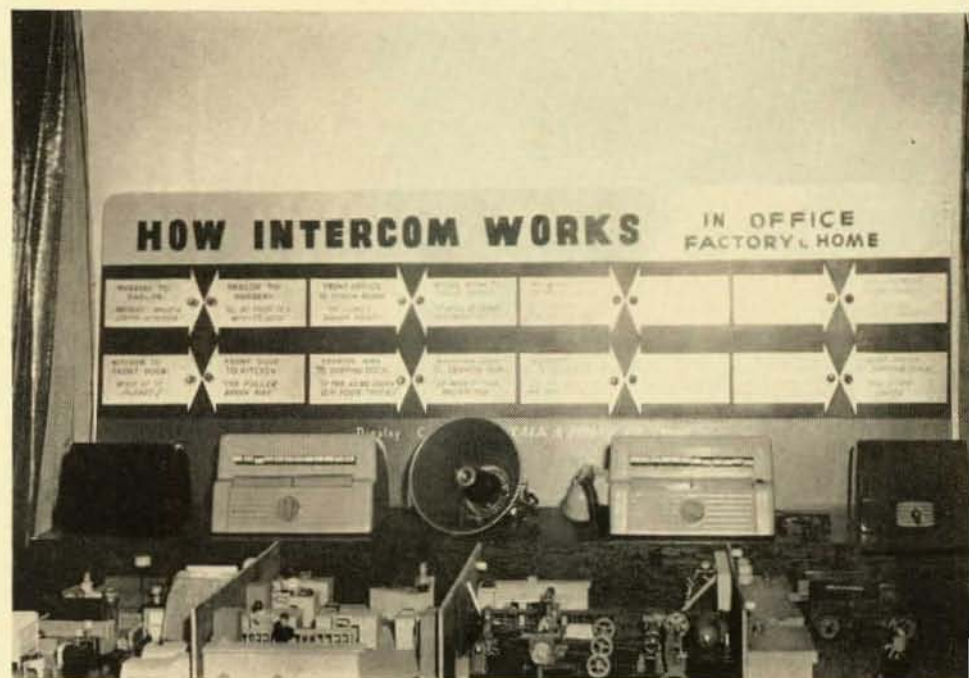
Then in 1946, we added another fine endeavor to our previous successful mutual enterprises—the Employees Benefit Agreement whereby the NECA by the one-percent plan, so familiar to readers of our *Journal*, became a contributing partner in our pension plan.

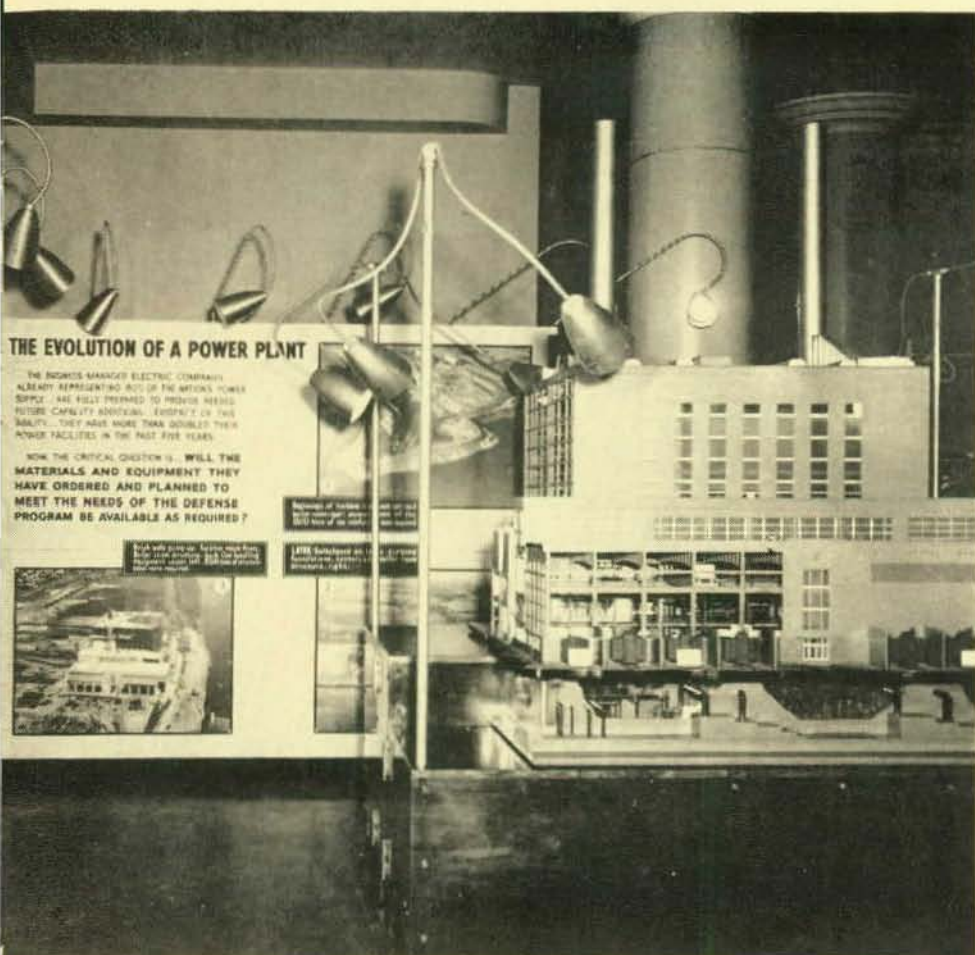
Yes, the Contractors and our Brotherhood by mutual respect and cooperation, one with the other, have proved to the world that decent relationships can and do exist between labor and management.

We should like, here in the 60th Anniversary issue of our *Journal*, to salute the National Electrical Contractors Association on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee and



On these pages are shown three of the centennial exhibits displayed during the NECA's recent convention in Washington. Above is a portion of the I.B.E.W. exhibit, a large collection of electrical instruments representing various stages of scientific development over the years. Display on opposite page outlined the evolution of a power plant and emphasized the great progress in power development attained by private companies. Booth below demonstrated the simplicity and service features of intercommunications systems for the office, the factory and the home.





tell our members a little about the history and background of their organization.

The NECA had its beginning on July 17, 1901 at the Pan American Exposition grounds at Buffalo, New York, when 49 electrical contractors from 18 cities in eight states met to consider a proposal that a national association of contractors be formed.

Formation of a definite organization was not easy. The contractors had lots of things to discuss, for example "they wanted to discuss resale prices on dry cells and bell push buttons," and many other matters of problem and progress in their trade. But in spite of a maze of petty problems, the main point was accomplished that day. An organization was founded and a constitution and bylaws were drawn up. Their first president was Charles L. Edlitz, a man who had been an apprentice to Thomas Edison at a salary of \$3.00 a week. The idea of forming NECA had been his. He summarized the objectives of the Contractors Asso-

ciation in a speech to the delegates when he said:

"The individual electrical contractor is recognized today as an important factor in building operations in the larger cities, but the trade as a whole has yet to make a place for itself. Our organization can accomplish this end by combined striving in the same direction, by standard methods, up-to-date work, unanimous action, and by honestly and conscientiously carrying out our contracts, can so impress the public that it will be compelled to recognize our efforts.

"Constant striving to increase, improve and better the condition of our trade is absolutely essential for the continued welfare of the organization."

Those same objectives, set forth by the first NECA president in 1901, remain unchanged today—fifty long years later.

It is hard to say just when the first electrical contractors set up business. We might say the contracting industry started with

Thomas Edison's successful development of the incandescent lamp at Menlo Park in 1879—for this really was the beginning of the electrical era. While series arc lighting had been steadily carried to all the major cities of the United States, it was limited only to exterior lighting. It took Edison's incandescent lamp to bring the marvels of lighting into homes, soon to supplant all other means of illumination. Light and power companies began to spring up all over the United States.

It is thought that the first electrical contractor was a man named Kinsman, who resigned his position as "superintendent of repairs and attachments" for the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company and opened an electrical contracting shop at 145 Broadway in New York in July of 1882.

A number of others were right on his heels. Many present members of NECA began business prior to 1890. Some of the earliest were: Henry Newgard and Company in Chicago, Herman Andrae Electrical Company in Milwaukee, Wadeford Electrical Company, Chicago, Belmont Electric Company and Hatzel and Buehler Inc., both of New York.

Thus by 1901, electrical contracting was a going business and those 49 pioneer delegates represented some 200 members of local associations in the larger cities.

By 1921, at the twentieth anniversary convention of NECA, there was a membership of 2,320 contractors, in 603 cities and towns and covering 48 states, Canada and Mexico.

Today, NECA has more than 3,000 members in cities spread from Alaska to Mexico.

Over the years the association has changed its name three times and its headquarters five times. At present the name is the same as the original and since 1947, headquarters for the NECA has been the sixth floor of the modern new Ring Building, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The National Electrical Contractors Association has just concluded a most successful annual convention in Washington. With head-

(Continued on page 72)

Signal Meeting

IN SAN FRANCISCO

Right: Thomas W. Perry, representative for Super Sirex Company, explains air raid siren of type installed in New York City, to John Southwell of Local Union 479, Beaumont, Tex.



E. H. Snedaker of Local Union 332, San Jose, California, receives literature on the two-way radio system from the RCA Representative Oliver Mackley.

SAFETY has always been a by-word with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and electrical safety signal equipment—traffic, fire, air raid, radio communication — have always played a prominent part in safety programs everywhere. It seems highly appropriate then, in this our 60th Anniversary issue that we should bring to our members a brief article about the International Municipal Signal Association. This organization is now in its 57th year. It was originally called the International Association of Municipal Electricians and is thus one of the oldest electrical bodies, just three years younger than our own Brotherhood. This is the employer group which has

charge of the installation and maintenance of signal systems—fire alarm, police signal, traffic signal, radio communications and street lighting. Many of our I.B.E.W. members are engaged on these important wiring jobs and many members of the I.M.S.A. are active or I.O. members of our Brotherhood.

Has 4-Day Meeting

At the same time as the Convention of the American Federation of Labor was being held in San Francisco, the I.M.S.A. held its 56th Annual Meeting in that city with headquarters at the Mark Hopkins Hotel. The meetings were conducted for a four-day period and many interesting technical

sessions were held. A highlight of the convention program was the day devoted to civil defense. Civil defense measures as related to the work of all in signal work, was explained and discussed by leaders from some of our largest cities. Under the general topic, "Methods of Planning and Controlling Air Raid Warning Systems" delegates heard Colonel William Talbot, Director of Warning and Communications, Federal Civil Defense Agency, Washington, D.C.; Deputy Chief Thomas P. O'Brien of the New York Fire Department; Herbert Raines of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Rear Admiral A. G. Cook, Director, Disaster Council, San Francisco and a number of other prominent speakers, discuss various phases of this most important of all defense endeavors.

One of the most interesting aspects of the entire meeting to delegates and visitors alike, was the extensive display of exhibits by manufacturers of signal equipment in the Room of the Dons, Mark Hopkins Hotel. Some of the manufacturers with attractive display booths were: American District Telegraph Company, Ansonia Electrical Company, Automatic Signal Division Eastern Industries, Inc., Crouse-Hinds Company, Duro Test Corporation, Eagle Signal Corporation, Electric Storage Battery Company, Federal Enterprises, Inc., Gamewell Company, General Electric Company, H.O.R. Company, Inc., Industrial Electronics



Left: Inspecting fire alarm equipment in this photo are, from left: E. N. Joliff (25-year member), Fort Worth, Tex.; Henry Osborne, formerly of L.U. 494, Milwaukee; Prentice Wilson, (50-year member next August) and Irvin Shulsinger, IMSA secretary.

Below: Shown at Crouse-Hinds Traffic Signal exhibit are, from left: Joseph Geiger, new pres. of IMSA and former member of I.B.E.W. Local 164, Jersey City; Eugene H. Huish, pres. of Midwest Section, IMSA, member of Local 697, Gary, Indiana; Fred T. Fowler, traffic engineer of Portland, Oregon.

Corporation, Johns Manville, Kohler Company, Leece Neville Company, Link Radio Corporation, McCabe Powers Auto Body Company, Motorola, Inc., Nife, Incorporated, Radio Corporation of America, Sangamo Electric Company, Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Southern Signals, Inc., Superior American Fire Alarm and Signal Company, United States Rubber Company, United Transportation and Equipment Company, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Elwood Wiles Company.

A member of the *Journal* staff and photographer visited the displays and took the photographs of a few of our many members who are also I.M.S.A. members, in attendance at this convention.

One of the pieces of equipment photographed was the Super-Sirex Air Raid Siren, product of the H.O.R. Company, Inc. Information on this important piece of Civil Defense equipment was most interesting to us. This electric, revolving-type siren can easily be heard four and one-half miles. It is more than 1000 times as loud as the siren on a police car. It can be turned on so loud that a person's ears are not capable of hearing it any more—can only feel the vibrations—vibrations so strong that they can cause coins in a man's trouser pockets to jingle.

The latest equipment in fire alarm systems was on exhibit as were the latest innovations in traf-

(Continued on page 107)



Below: Officers of Western Section, IMSA, and hosts to meeting. From left: Donald Townsend, President William McKinley, former member of Local 569, San Diego; William R. Hill, Local 1245; Dan C. Wallace, I.O. member; and L. H. Soare, Local Union 595, Oakland. Meeting was one of most successful.



Old Timers Take Backward Glances

(Continued from page 57)

employer heard you talking unionism, you were out of a job."

Brother Ernest Simonton of Cincinnati, who wrote so many wonderful letters to our *Journal* as press secretary, under the pen name of the "Copyist" recalls:

"As late as 1906 we were working a 48-hour week (with no social security and income tax slips attached to the pay check) and still the take-home pay amounted to only \$20.96 per week. This was considered a fair wage."

When Muscle Counted

L. L. (Happy) Haggard of Grove, Oklahoma says: "We old timers had lots of things happen to us that do not happen today. For instance, if we had a strike (and we had plenty) in the old days, the side that won was the side that had the most muscle, and the boys who could put up the best scrap (and I do mean scrap) kept the jobs. For example if some big guy came into the shop where you were out on strike and took your job, you had to lick him or the boss kept him and you looked for another job. And believe you me, you got no help from the boss for you had no contract or any money behind you and the general public was against you as well as the daily papers. And if you got pinched for fighting you paid your fine or laid it out in jail at 75 cents a day.

"My old friend, Jim Noonan, once our International President, used to say I could run faster with a cop after me than any man he ever saw."

Some of the old timers recall pleasant social experiences. For example, William H. Mickey recalls a Labor Day Picnic given by Local Union 134, Chicago. "Honored guests at the picnic were William Jennings Bryan and Teddy Roosevelt."

G. W. Ferrier, San Bruno, California, remembers the early days before the gay nineties, before electricity was used in homes for illumination, and when he worked on gas lighting. He says, "Then

when electric lights first came in, we wired the same in wooden moulding. The first conduit used was made of paper with metal elbows. Then came metal conduit. Wages were \$12 a week—10 hours a day, six days a week."

We wish space would permit us to tell you more about these interesting memories. We shall from time to time.

Let us salute these members in pride and gratitude. Let us remind our young members—that these

are the men who built our Brotherhood—sometimes at great cost. Their words, their deeds—should be a constant reminder to us all that we must never rest on laurels, our own or those of our forebears. We must carry on where they are leaving off, be vigilant, be progressive, and yes, aggressive. We must continue to go forward, keeping faith both with those pioneers who paved the way, and with the eager young men and women who will come after us. We must hand on the torch of progress and Brotherhood to them, as strong and bright as it was handed on to us.

History of the Incandescent Lamp

(Continued from page 62)

of a gun-cotton solution. A thick syrup of this material was squirted through fine holes in a platinum plate, and the new fine wire was then hardened in alcohol. Inventor Edison had copied in this process, the technique of the web-spinning spider. After this point was reached, Edison felt that his work with the incandescent lamp was finished and that he had other important fields to explore, so he left further improvement to the manufacturing companies.

Of course the incandescent lamp has steadily improved through the years. Before 1900 many improvements had been made in filaments. In 1906 the tantalum lamp appeared on the market. Tantalum is a metal which can be drawn out into a wire, and on account of its low resistance the filament was about twice as long as a carbon filament. It could be operated at a higher efficiency. However, it disappeared from the market about 1913 because of the efficiency of the tungsten lamp, first developed in 1907.

Tungsten Is Universal

Today, the millions of bulbs used all over the world are highly evacuated, gas-filled tungsten bulbs. Large lights are filled with nitrogen and special lamps are made for every type of service man desires, from projecting motion pictures to

producing an artificial sun tan.

The dreams, the plans, the effort, and most of all, the hard work of the many men who labored through the years to create a workable light that everyday working people could afford, has paid off. The nearly perfect lighting enjoyed in homes, in offices, on farms and in factories all over our country and in many more, is living, glowing tribute to men who devoted a goodly part of their lives to make the miracle possible. We of the Electrical Workers salute them in gratitude and admiration.

Credits Are Given

We extend our most sincere appreciation to Mr. Kenneth M. Perry, Associate Curator, Engineering Department, Division of Electricity, Smithsonian Institution for his help in the compilation of this article, and to him and others at the Smithsonian for providing us with photographs and giving permission for photographing exhibits. We also acknowledge with thanks the use of the writings of John W. Howell and Henry Schroeder for portions of this article based on their work.

We hope to bring you other articles in the months ahead on the history and development of many branches and phases of our work in the electrical industry. The Smithsonian Institution is cooperating with us in this endeavor.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Comment

In the September issue of the JOURNAL on page twenty-five appears a diagram for a conveyor belt operated by seven separately controlled motors. Enclosed (plate one) is a schematic diagram of the starting circuits involved. This schematic dramatically shows the extreme danger of this particular hook up. In the event of an accident some one could come along and, even though the stop button on number seven were locked open, by holding a start button closed operate any of the motors previous to number seven. Plate three enclosed shows a connection for the same conveyor belt but with a greater degree of safety while pro-

viding the same flexibility and sequence of operation that plate one has with the exception that in the 7-6-5-4-3-2-1 sequence each motor is started independently from its own control button. Plate three is the new NEMA standard for the connection of starting circuits.

A. R. STEWART,
Instructor
Electrical Apprentice Class
Samuel Gompers Trades
School
San Francisco, Calif.

Re: Multiple Motor Diagram,
page 25, Sept. 1951 issue of the
JOURNAL.

Please refer to Articles 4401:
disconnecting means; 4406 disconnect
motor and controller; 4374:
switching control circuits. National
Electric Code, 1951 Edition.

The method of control shown in the JOURNAL could be classified as a trouble shooter's delight. A change in any line wire fouls up everything.

JIM MATTLY
L.U. 428
Bakersfield, Calif.

We wish to acknowledge also the letters with different types of safety control connections for the conveyors as submitted by Brothers Wm. J. De Leuil, Jr., L. U. 369, Louisville, Ky., and L. U. Pickering, L. U. 93, Dearborn, Mich.

No disconnecting means were included in the diagrams, as Brother Jim Mattly, L. U. 428, Bakersfield, Calif., pointed out. Individual switches may be used for each conveyor motor or Section 4410C of the National Electric Code may be employed where one disconnecting means may be provided for the seven motors, providing the distance is not over 50 feet and the motors are within sight of the disconnecting means.

—EDITOR'S NOTE

EDITOR: In the October issue of the JOURNAL I was interested in a query in "Questions and Answers" put forward by John E. Lemieux of Local No. 1039.

I can help him inasmuch as I can identify the radio-transmitter he bought. It is an obsolete ground station transmitter used by the Royal Air Force, England, before and in the early stages of the war.

The reference number refers to the vocabulary number and the A.M. to Air Ministry. The only information obtained on this set is in Air Ministry publications, which are only accessible to Air Force personnel. However this type of transmitter followed the same pattern as other Air Force sets and was operated on the voltage which is standard in England, 230 volts 50 cycles single phase AC. It is a long time ago since I worked on this set—so I can't remember other details, frequency coverage etc., but if Brother Lemieux cares to send me a description in detail I'll try and help him further.

G. F. ROBSON
L.U. 409
Winnipeg, Canada

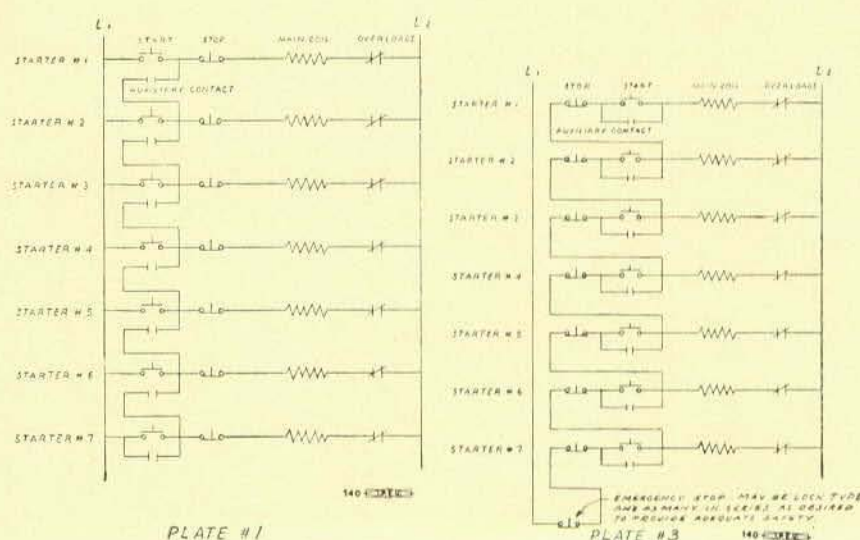


PLATE #1

PLATE #3

See letter from A. R. Stewart, San Francisco

60 Years of Brotherhood

(Continued from page 9)

turnover in membership was greatly decreased.

The next five years were good ones for our Brotherhood and great strides were made. The next five were marred by internal dissension—the familiar “Collins-McNulty-Reid-Murphy split” but this breach was successfully healed and the two factions went forward together to attain the success and stability which characterize our Brotherhood today.

The Brotherhood gained many new members during the first World War and successfully combatted the anti-union battles waged against it after the war, though they took their toll in membership.

The period from 1920 on, saw some unusual and wonderful benefits adopted by our Brotherhood.

In the year 1920, our Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry was established. Since our inception as a labor organization we have been opposed to strikes as an International and have avoided them wherever possible. We have realized that peaceful industrial relations are advantageous to the public, to the employer and to the union.

For 31 years now the Council on Industrial Relations, composed of representatives of the National Electrical Contractors Association representing management, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing labor, has met when local disputes arose and settled them amicably. This council has never had a decision (all of which are unanimous) violated. We hope some day that such a council can be spread to all our other branches of the trade.

From the earliest days of our Brotherhood, as we have recounted for you here, our members were imbued with the strong desire to create benefits for all. In the dangerous occupation of electrical work, so hazardous that insurance companies would not insure members engaged in the trade, union members often passed the hat to

see that their Brothers who died on the job, had a decent burial. So in 1922, the Brotherhood founded the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association to provide low cost death benefit coverage for its members.

Then in 1924 the Brotherhood founded the Research Department, with its main purpose to assemble data and provide help to locals in their negotiating processes.

Pension Plan

Another outstanding accomplishment, and one of which we have always been most proud, is our pension plan for retired members which came about in 1927. Every phase of this Pension Plan is pretty familiar to any reader of our JOURNAL. The I.B.E.W. was a pioneer trade union in the pension field. It instituted its pension plan for two reasons—(1) to help the older members in the ranks when they grew too old to work, and (2) to combat the methods of anti-labor employers who held pension plans as a club over the heads of workers to keep them working at under-standard rates and often fired them before they reached pension age.

The I.B.E.W. has done other valuable things through the years. While looking after the needs of the older workers in the industry, it has made provisions for keeping its ranks full and protecting its younger members. It has developed a strong apprenticeship program through its local unions.

The I.B.E.W. has helped its members to make advances in education, technology and safety. It has, through its members and by its members, accomplished much for all those members. In addition, it has by its stable, reliable practices, brought competent service and tested goods to the people of both the United States and Canada. It has won the respect of employers who know they can count on the I.B.E.W. for good job performance. By their own admission they prefer a closed shop when it is an I.B.E.W. shop.

Yes, as we of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

stand today and look back over the progress of these 60 years past, we should be experiencing mixed emotions—one, pride at what has been attained and where we stand today. Second, happiness, for the future looks bright—electricity is still in its infancy, there are still many fields to be explored and conquered. Third, gratitude, to those who went before and paved the road, to build our organization to the position in which it stands today. And lastly, ambition—anxious to do our part to carry on the heritage and the tradition.

We have reached a goal yes—but not the final goal. So long as there remains an electrical worker who is not organized, or a wage that is substandard, or a laborer who is oppressed, an apprentice to be trained, or a life to be saved, the final goal has not been reached. It is up to us, the 500,000 of us, to carry on, bringing light out of darkness, producing goods and services, standing together and working together as Brothers and Sisters, helping to create a better union, better nations, a better world.

May the next 60 years prove as progressive as these last 60—60 Years of Brotherhood and Service!

NECA Celebrates Golden Jubilee

(Continued from page 67)

quarters at the Shoreham Hotel, the entire theme of the meet was devoted to the Golden Anniversary celebration. There were many interesting and effective exhibits as the photographs of a few of the displays reproduced for you here will show.

We congratulate the National Electrical Contractors Association on the occasion of their 50 golden years of progress. We express the hope that we of the Electrical Workers may join with them in going forward during the next 50 years and by a mutual program of enlightened labor-management relations, bring success to members of both our organizations and a more perfect electrical life to the citizens of these United States.

Local 9 Enjoys 2nd Annual Picnic

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—August 26th, the weatherman gave us little help in celebrating our second annual picnic. Despite the threatening skies, a very good crowd attended and we all had a swell time. The races and the pie-eating contest for the young sprouts were as much fun for the old folks as for the kids. Then of course the kids received tickets for the rides at Riverview amusement park.

The handline throwing contest attracted a large crowd. The contestants were divided about even—between the oldtimers and the youngsters. The prize for the 40-foot toss was won by Brother Ronald Renk, and for the more than 35-foot toss was won by Brother James Ganas.

The highlight of the day was the pole-climbing contest. Two poles about 50 feet apart offered the maximum resistance to the aspiring contestants. Brother Milton Emery made the circuit in 41 seconds to win first prize, Brother Francis Wahlen was second in 43 seconds, Brother Ed (J. E.) Haynie showed in 44 seconds. Brothers N. O. Burkard, Jr., L. M. Spratley, H. Biernat, C. Caughlin, George Hughey, George Ferrell, Jr., followed in order among the also rans. All the boys had vocal encouragement from the enthusiastic onlookers.

Then came the trial for over 50 aspirants. Brother William Hartwick won this prize for one pole in 34 seconds—then we were surprised with

an exhibition of climbing by Brother Charles Green, a mere kid of 76 years. It was a real thrill.

International Vice President, Brother Mike Boyle and his assistants, Brothers Tom Murray and Willie O'Toole, gave the prizes and made announcements. Thanks for your interest and come back again next year.

We did a journeyman's job of taking care of the free beer and hot dogs. In the evening there were dancing contests—then dancing for all.

It was a tired but happy crowd that left the picnic grove that night, and looking to a bigger and better one in '52.

Congratulations and thanks to the committee for the bang-up job they did with all the arrangements.

Another visit to one of our 50-year members took me to the west side to the home of Brother Felix Cincoski, Card Number 10877. He is a tall slender man that belies his 73 years—looks to me more like a man in his early 60s. The Brother is enjoying his retirement—his wife keeps him

busy taking care of their home, just enough work to keep him out of mischief.

Brother Cincoski was born, raised and educated in Kouts, Indiana. He went to work for the Western Union Telegraph on a line construction crew at 19. He was initiated September 9, 1900, worked on the Pennsylvania system. The big flood of the Muskingum river in Ohio called for a lot of reconstruction, then on to Pittsburgh and back to Chicago in 1901 where he rooted down.

Brother Cincoski recalls the officers at that time were Brother W. A. Jackson, president, Brother Earl Jackson, business agent and Brother Jim Bollins, financial secretary.

About this time the telephone went out on strike. During the strike he worked on the new construction job at the Batavia Power House. They returned to work with a two bit raise, from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, but a systematic series of layoffs soon rid the Telephone Company of those whose loyalty to the company was so doubtful. During this time the Edison used to have periodical stoppages for the purpose of union recondition and a slight addition in salary, which wasn't always successful.

After the Telephone Company separated Brother Felix from their payroll he went to work for the city as a lineman. In a short time he was transferred to the Fire Alarm Office where he worked for 22 years as a repairman. The horse and buggy mode of travel was soon to be replaced by the first cars used by the city. He recalls his first car was a chain drive Sears, and as he remembers it, it was a pretty good car.

In 1926 when the repairmen were required to furnish their own cars, Brother Cincoski refused, so he transferred to the position of fire alarm operator, which position he held for the next fifteen years, to the time of his retirement on November 1, 1941.

His retirement was short lived however. The war clamored for mechanics, and Brother Cincoski climbed back in the harness. He worked as a lineman at the Aluminum Plant—then to the Dodge Plant, then to the subway on the installation of the third rail and conduit. He worked for our ex-president, Brother Frank O'Brien, the general foreman of that job (now retired.) After the completion of that

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Local One Honors Two Veterans



Scrolls and service pins marking more than 50 years of membership in good standing were presented September 7 to two old-timers of Local 1, St. Louis. Above, Frank Jacobs (left), business manager of the local and an International Vice President, presents the scroll and pin to Hubert Morrison, who was financial secretary of the local for some 20 years. John O'Shea (right), president of Local 1, holds scroll and pin which he presented to Ernest Brunner (standing next to him). Vice President Jacobs praised both the old-timers for their outstanding records of militant unionism.

High Spirits at Testimonial Dinner



Above are shown a portion of the 400 guests who gathered to pay tribute to Brother George E. Ellicott, retiring business manager of Local 11. At the speakers table were: Warren Penn, Manager, L. A. Chapter, NECA, Mrs. Penn; Webb Green, President, L. U. 11; George E. O'Brien, Bus. Mgr., L. U. 11; Mrs. O'Brien; Archie Mooney, Chief, Calif. Div. Apprenticeship Standards, Mrs. Mooney; Charles J. Foehn, IEC Member, Mrs. Foehn; Charles M. Paulsen, Chairman, IEC; Mrs. James McGuire, James McGuire, Pres. So. Calif. Sportsmen's Club; L. V-P. O. G. Harbak; Mrs. George E. Ellicott, George E. Ellicott, retiring Bus. Mgr., L. U. 11; Ralph McMullen, Pres. L. A. Bldg. Trades Council, Mrs. McMullen; Ernie Webb, Member, Southern Panel, Calif. Ind. Accident Com.; Mrs. Webb; Tony Racine, Member, Southern Panel, Calif. Industrial Accident Commission; Mrs. Ranford, Tommy Ranford, Pres. L. A. Central Labor Council.

work he went back to the life of retirement and he is enjoying every minute of it.

Brother Cincoski is married and has three children and one grandchild. One son, Sylvester, is employed at the Diesel Motor Company in La-Grange, a son, Father Edward E. Cincoski, is a Catholic priest at West Baden Springs, Indiana, and a married son lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

Our school for linemen and cable-splicers has reopened for the season. Brother Frank Benner announced an additional course this year for the fire alarm operators—a course in receiving and sending in Morse code and he urges the men to avail themselves of this training so as to be more proficient at their job.

NICK BURKARD, P. S.

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Los Angeles Not Province of Eire

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Lest everyone get the idea from the stories in last month's JOURNAL that Los Angeles is Dublin and Santa Ana is Cork, and that all of Southern California is a province of Eire, we hasten to state that we have almost as many Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, Italians and folks from the rest of the United Nations, as we have sons of the Emerald Isle—they just don't get into the limelight as much. That—grabbing the limelight—is one of the very few faults of the Irish!

Between conducting feuds arising among our Hibernian friends, we do take time out occasionally to do something else. Local Union 11, the Sportsman's Club and the Los Angeles Chap-

Still a Climber



Brother Charles Green, 76, gives a pole climbing exhibition at picnic of Local 9, Chicago.

ter of the NECA all got together recently to pay tribute to a guy who has over the years done a great deal to make Southern California a good place for members of the IBEW. The lad in question is the retired business

manager of Local Union 11, Brother George E. Ellicott, who turned the outfit over to Red Young's antagonist, O'Brien, on July 1, after only 22 years on the job.

It was decided to stage a testimonial dinner for Ellicott. And, boy, was it ever a success! Without question, it was the best labor testimonial dinner ever held in Los Angeles! Over 400 of George's friends crowded the Embassy room of the Ambassador Hotel and enjoyed a good meal. International Vice President Harbak was master of ceremonies and did a bang-up job—on very short notice. Neil Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor was slated for the emcee spot, but union business took him to Toronto on the night of the banquet.

Among the many guests of honor, were Charlie Paulsen chairman of the I.E.C. and another Charlie—Foehn, member of the I.E.C. We also had two members of the Southern Panel of our State Industrial Accident Commission with us, and the presidents of both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. Archie Mooney, chief of the State Apprenticeship Council brightened the festivities with some of his inimitable wit. All of them spoke in glowing terms of the work of Brother Ellicott on behalf of the labor movement during his many terms in office, and expressed the belief that no obstacles that could be thrown in the way of the new administration could prevent further progress.

George himself—the big cream puff—was overcome by the many fine things said about him, and his emotion prevented him from doing more than thanking all of his friends and wish-

ing the best of luck for success to our new "George" in his work of carrying on. All in all, it was really a touching evening! Ellicott is a swell guy—he's done a lot of good for us here—and he puts away the tools with the knowledge that his friends appreciate his efforts.

In addition to battles between the Irish, and staging social events, Local Union 11 is working out the beefs that are bound to come up in any jurisdiction. We're beginning to worry a little about keeping our members at work through the coming winter. A great many of our members have been engaged in residential work, and material shortages are beginning to be felt in earnest in that field. This, coupled with the fact that there is no defense construction work in our jurisdiction, make the future prospect not too bright.

What surprises us here is the fact that many, many members of the IBEW have the mistaken idea that Los Angeles County is flooded with work and crying for men, and keep yours truly busy advising them not to come out here for the winter expecting employment. LET IT BE SAID AGAIN—WE HAVE NO DEFENSE WORK HERE, AND ARE IN NO NEED OF MEN!

JAMES LANCE, R. S.

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Local Seeks Info For Apprentices

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Well here it is again time to pass on any information concerning Local Number 12, but with work rather slow in the vicinity, news will be likewise.

By the time this goes to press our apprentices will again be in night school. This year we hope to have a combination shop and class room school. In the past it has been entirely class-room work but by instituting shop training we hope to increase the interest of our apprentices and make the related training course more satisfactory than it has been in the past. We would appreciate any information from other local unions concerning the securing of shop materials, meters, etc. Also whether other night school classes are sponsored wholly by the local union or with the assistance of the Public School system. Being one of the smaller locals we find it difficult to obtain the necessary equipment.

In addition to my duty of keeping our former Brothers informed of the activities of Local No. 12, through our JOURNAL, I am also instructor of our apprentice program, in which capacity I would like to request any other locals who have a shop-type program to please forward any information available which might assist us in making a more interesting program for our apprentices.

Another item which will, no doubt, be of interest to others throughout the country is the Christmas lighting which is planned for the City of Pueblo this year.

At one of our regular meetings several weeks ago we were approached by a member of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to donating approximately 50 percent of the labor necessary to the installation. Being a public-spirited organization and also desiring to better establish public relations, we voted to donate all of the necessary labor. I might add that the

local has enjoyed a large amount of very favorable publicity as a result of this action. This, as we all realize, does any local union tremendous good.

BOIS R. (SLATS) COUNCIL, P. S.

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Gold Card Member Honored at Detroit

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—On September 17, 1951, Local 17 was host to the old-timers. The occasion was the observance of 50 years of continuous membership in the I.B.E.W. by Brother Jim Townsend. International Representative Gerald Baldus had the honor and privilege of presenting Jim with the scroll and 50-year pin. Business manager Al Simpson presented Jim with a watch as a token of appreciation from the local. Jim is the third member of our local to receive the 50-year pin. Don MacKay was the first and Arthur "Mike" Biglin was the second. Congratulations, Jim. Invitations were sent to our retired Brothers who left the comfort of their firesides to honor Jim and renew old friendships. After the introductions and presentations were completed a buffet lunch was served. Above is a picture of the honored guest, officers and the old-timers who were able to attend. Reading from left to right: Bill Walker, Frank Donahue, Al Zablocki, Lloyd McCord, Ed Collins, Don McKay, Dick Scruggs, George Spriggs, Jim Townsend, Harry Ingalls, Jim Quinn, Ole Jensen, Harry Eib, Gilbert Bonser, Ed Gahlan, Jim Craven, Bill Schleicher, Gerald Baldus, Al Simpson, Clyde Bennington, Jim Kepler, Pat Cunningham, Clarence (Red) Conger and Julius Otten.

Detroiters Gather to Honor Gold Card Member



These old timers of Local 17, Detroit, are identified in letter from local.

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



Earl Robinson

We go deep down into the heart of Texas to honor our Press Secretary for this month. He is Earl Robinson of L. U. 116, Fort Worth. Brother Robinson has been sending us his interesting letters for more than three years now, and while not an IBEW member so very long, in an organization where 40 and 50 years membership is not uncommon, Brother Robin-

son has been a member of Local Union 116 since 1937.

Born in North Carolina in 1909, Brother Robinson describes himself as a roamer. He decided to settle in Texas and it was there he learned the electrical trade. He has been an active member of his local ever since he joined and has held an office almost continuously. At present he is recording secretary and treasurer, a member of the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee and press secretary.

Brother Robinson is married, in his own words, "to a lovely Texas gal" and has a baby son.

We were impressed by something Brother Robinson wrote in a recent letter to us, answering our request for biographical information on himself. He said he was born on the 13th of the month and initiated into his local union on the 13th and he considers 13 his lucky number because he still feels very lucky for the opportunity he has had to be a member of "a great organization and a great local union and to work with a fine group of men."

We of the I.B.E.W. are lucky too, to have such a loyal member and fine press secretary as Brother Earl Robinson in our Brotherhood. We are proud to salute him this month.

Gerald Baldus had the pleasure of obligating seven new BA members. These new members felt distinctly honored in receiving their obligation from an International Representative.

We have over 70 men in service at this writing. The Military Committee has sent checks to all those members who have kept the local informed of their service address. The committee states that there are about 30 members who have not kept the local informed of their service address. If any of the Brothers know the address of any of our Brothers in service, please send it to the local. This can be done by contacting a member of the family. Your Military Committee would greatly appreciate this information.

Thanksgiving Day is a day set apart from the rest of the year as one to give thanks to the Lord for the many blessings which one has enjoyed throughout the year. As each of us enumerates our individual blessings the question must arise how we should show our appreciation. One of the best methods would be to make a contribution to Local 17's blood bank. Some of our members have made some heavy demands on the blood bank and are physically unable to make full repayment. The address of the blood bank is 153 East Elizabeth

Street, Detroit. You or your family may be next on the list for blood. A thankful heart is a giving heart.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

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Pasadena Employees Receive Increase

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—We are very happy to inform you that recent efforts of this local union have resulted in another wage increase for our members employed by the City of Pasadena. The new rates amount to a six percent increase and will become effective October 1. They are as follows:

Line Foremen	\$456.00 per month
Cable Splicer	424.00 per month
Lineman	405.00 per month
Cable Splicer	
Helper	314.00 per month
Groundman	314.00 per month

These rates compare very favorably with others in this area, and we understand that our members are well

**SUPPORT YOUR
LOCAL RED FEATHER
CAMPAIGN**

satisfied with the progress that has been made.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. M.

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Labor Can, Will Deliver the Vote!

L. U. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—I received a real kick from the article in the October issue of the *Worker* by Brother Julius Otten, of Local 17 regarding Slim Kepplar and his stories. I first met Slim in 1916 and after a lapse of 30 years we met again in the same life-saving station on Woodward Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, that specialized in Bock Beer. He sure regaled me with his stories of yesteryear and I'd like to wish him good luck for always.

It is claimed by some of the high-ranking Republicans that labor can not deliver the deciding vote! In the name of common sense, let's hope this is not true; if it is then it's high time that organized labor looks into the scurvy records of the labor baiters and I do mean Mr. Taft, Wherry, Byrd, not forgetting to mention "Holy Joe" from Wisconsin, the character assassin.

Local 25 extends its deepest sympathy to the family of Brother Charles Cottrell, an old member, a scholar and gentleman who passed on to his reward this month.

In conclusion may I add a reminder from the pen of Thomas Jefferson who wrote these lines, "Disobedience to tyrants is obedience to God!"

JOSEPH GAUS, P. S.

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It's a Time for Counting Blessings

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—As this issue reaches you, we will be approaching a season, or I should say a holiday, that is celebrated only in this good country. You all know the harvest has been gathered in and stowed away. Then comes Thanksgiving—that time of each year when we take time out to give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the many blessings bestowed upon us throughout the past year.

While writing this little note to the Editor of the *Electrical Worker*, the preceding paragraph brings to mind an old, old hymn that I am sure everyone has heard and should be on the lips and in the minds of all during this coming holiday season. If my memory serves me right, the chorus goes something like this:

Count your many blessings
Count them one by one
Count your many blessings
And see what God has done.

Brothers, if half the things we read

about foreign countries are true, we in this country have plenty of blessings to thank God for.

In talking to the various apprentices this fall about their school work, one can well appreciate the good job that is being done by Brother Albert C. Hoffman. From all indications the school is way above par this year.

Remember, fellows, treat those helpers decently on your way up, for you might need them on your way down.

I have nothing else to say this month so I asked my wife for a suggestion, but as usual she was not much help. In the course of the conversation I got an idea. On next Mother's Day, I think that instead of just giving mothers a gift, that mothers should give their husbands a gift also, for if it were not for them they would not be mothers. Might be a good fad to start.

With the deadline drawing near, I shall close this month's note with a very timely quotation by Anthony Eden: "How can one at the same time declare capitalism dead, receive aid from the corpse and then ask for more?"

SKIP ANDERSON, P. S.

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Old Timers Honored By Cleveland Local

L. U. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO—On Saturday, August 4th, Local Union 38 held its annual picnic for the Old Timers. To be eligible to attend this picnic one must either have 35 years' standing in the Brotherhood and be a member of Local Union 38 at the time of the picnic or else have been retired from the trade on a pension. The accompanying picture represents approximately one-half of those eligible and to say that those present enjoyed themselves is putting it very mildly, in fact their enthusiasm over this event lead to an attempt on the

part of other members to lower the eligible length of membership to 25 years. This immediately brought forth a storm of protest from Old Timers as well as many of the younger ones who are not yet eligible, stating that this annual event of Local Union 38's has become a shining goal to be attained with each member proudly boasting that in one year or two years or whatever it may be, he will be eligible to attend this event. The numbers that will be eligible to attend will gain very rapidly for the next 10 or 12 years and then diminish to a very few each year for a long time thus reflecting the economic conditions through which we have come in the past 35-40 years, the growth of the organization, the dropping off because of depressions and other economic reasons, and if this is carried on over a period of time will again reflect, about 25 to 30 years from now, the end of World War II when we were again building up our membership to the high number that it now has. We recommend very highly to other organizations some such a gathering for those who were instrumental in perpetuating and building up our organization in its earlier days and we sincerely hope that Local 38 will carry on with this tradition.

CLAYTON R. LEE, B. M.

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Detroit Has Big Labor Day Turnout

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Labor Day was again a colorful, spirited, and spectacular day in Detroit. Approximately 75,000 of the various ranks of labor paraded down Woodward avenue, indicating again the unity and spirit of unionism of the rank and file members affiliated with labor organizations in this area. Another 100,000 spectators viewed the

proceedings, indicating further support of labor's ranks. We were again fortunate to have our Governor, G. Mennen Williams, as one of the principal speakers on the general Labor Day program. A new addition to the long list of speakers and celebrities who participate with us each year was U. S. Senator Blair Moody, recently appointed to fill Michigan's vacancy in the upper branch of our legislative Congress.

Local Union 58 again contributed freely to the ultimate success of the Labor Day proceedings of 1951. Approximately 550 of our members, decked out in new hats and preceded by a 24-piece band, turned out to parade. This indeed formed one of the largest units in the parade. Our turnout for Labor Day is definitely improving each year, indicating again the trend toward progress within the ranks of our officials and members.

Those that participated gathered at our union headquarters after the parade. Here they were guests of the union, being served food and drink. Our entertainment and Labor Day committee have to be commended for a job well done, as our group certainly enjoyed themselves during the entire day.

Our baseball team, which plays in the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor baseball league every Sunday morning weather permitting, did not come up to anticipated expectations during the past 1951 season. As we mentioned previously, they practically had their own way during the past five seasons, but this year they ran out of gas. We were happy to see the team make the grade for the final play-offs. Our feeling of prosperity was short-lived as the team was eliminated without too much fuss. We still wish to extend the appreciation of our baseball-minded fellowship to the boys who play regularly on the team for donating their time and

Old Timers Outing of Local 38, Cleveland



These smiling faces belong to about one-half of those who enjoyed the Cleveland annual picnic.

Helped Celebrate Labor Day in Detroit



Part of the large group of members of Local Union 58, Detroit, with their friends and guests who helped to celebrate Labor Day this year shown at our union headquarters after the parade.

energy and providing us with fine entertainment.

Our bowling league jumped to a fine start, mustering 20 teams the first night. Teams in this league are made up of members of our local union. Edward T. McCarthy, our able financial and recording secretary, gave the bowlers a fine send-off by rolling the first ball. Athletic Director and League President Clarence Ehrler is predicting another banner season for our keggers.

JOHN MASER, P. S.

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Quincy Local Soon To Have Birthday

L. U. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—In this letter for the WORKER, I am going to take the members back a few years and let them know how Local 67 came into existence. It was in the year 1895 that 23 men banded together and organized Local 67 in Quincy, Illinois. The local was organized under the name of National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America. The charter was issued December 7, 1895. On December 7, 1951 our local will celebrate its 56th year as a local union. Although nothing has been planned to celebrate the occasion, something might be thought of by then.

A list of the charter members is also printed in this letter. If anyone knows any of the Brothers, we would like to have them drop a card to Local 67 just for old time's sake. They are as follows: Messrs. H. Kaane, C. B. Adams, W. V. Hickman, A. B. Otis, W. F. Wagner, J. H. Nessler, J. P. Dolan, D. M. Williamson, Ed. Haise, W. Darback, S. L. Pevhouse, E. W. Nessler, J. H. Mohn, L. O. Constantz, H. Koorten, W. B. Courtney, G. H. Williamson, G. Woods, C. F. G. Genteman, E. Fatherly, and C. J. Gilligar.

Work here in Quincy is going along at a very good speed, but there are no big contracts to look for until conditions are settled. The committee working with the contractors and City Council on a new Electrical Code are progressing nicely. The Brothers were glad to see that I had written a letter for the WORKER and hoped I would have one each month. I promised I would try.

The Annual Stag Picnic to be held by the local was given up as far as I know. But Lepper Electric gave a picnic for the employees and their families. The day was wet from rain and everyone had to stay in the cabin, but since there were no lights in the cabin, Brother Paul Poepping came to the rescue. His Lepper Electric

truck carries a light plant and in no time the Brothers had the cabin wired for lights and we had the light plant purring like an old tom cat under a hot stove.

R. H. LUBBERING, P. S.

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Spokane Local Installs Officers

L. U. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—At the July 9th meeting, the newly elected officers were obligated by past President John Brownell.

It was our special privilege at the same meeting to present to Brother Ernest Hoover his 50-year pin and scroll, as partial recognition of nearly a lifetime of faithful service to the I.B.E.W. While "Brother Ernie" has been retired from the trade for several years, he is still hail and hearty at the age of some 80 years.

The presentation was made by our beloved International Representative, the late Amos Feeley in what, perhaps was one of his last appearances which shall hold his memory dear to Local Union 73 members. Brother Feeley gave a wonderful talk on the history and trials of electrical workers in their fight to organize and gain recognition.

Among other guests present were

Spokane Local Installs New Officers



New officers of L. U. 73, reading left to right: Rec. Secy, Art Goodfellow, Treas. Ralph Hall, Bus. Mgr. Paul H. Kruger, Pres. Wn. State Fed. of Labor Ed. Weston, Pres. L. U. 73 L. G. "Jack" Lake, Executive Board Members Gunnar Pedersen, F. J. Burns and Art Larson, and Vice-President Harold Sontag.—Photo by Steenbergen

Brother Gene Heiss, International Representative, Brother Ed Weston, president of Washington State Federation of Labor, Brother Al Bradley, business manager and Brother Neill Reed, president of Tacoma Local 76, Brother William Brown, business manager of Bremerton Local 574, and Brother Jacobson, assistant business manager of Local 46, Seattle.

One of the largest jobs in our jurisdiction at this time is the overhaul and reactivation of the Magnesium Plant near Spokane and the Dolomite Quarry at Marble, Washington. There are 45 men on the job.

M-K and Ferguson have the contract directly for the Government and Pacific Northwest Alloys are operating the plant. Brother "Bud" Tucker is here representing Ferguson as electrical superintendent. Electric Smith, Inc. is the sub-contractor with Brother "Bill" Steenbergen as general foreman. The job calls for installation of aluminum bus in place of the silver bus used during the last war, also the overhaul and checking of switch gear and wiring.

Inasmuch as the plant has been in mothballs since 1944, the checking of all electrical wiring and underground cables is a major task. Considering the length of time the plant was down, failure is surprisingly light.

J. B. GRAM, P. S.

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Clambake Enjoyed By Scranton Local

L. U. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—We just had our annual clambake for the year and we all sure had a good time. The day was ideal for it and a good game of baseball topped it off. The boys from Scranton were beaten by the boys from the adjoining towns by a

score of five to four. It was some game but there were a couple of other games in progress—you know, those on the table—a little cards. But all in all, a good time was had by all and some of our boys who are working in Jersey City came up and we were all glad to see them. Our business manager was on the job as usual, working hard so that all the members would have a good time, and our president was going strong all day long. But we all missed our old friend, Joe Culkin. He met up with a D. and W. train and they took him to the State Hospital with two fractured ribs. I do hope we will not be without him

next year as he sure is the life of all parties—"Good Scout Joe."

We are all working steadily and I hope it will continue for a long time to come as when we are all working steadily we are all happy and then we do not pick on our business manager. We have work here that looks good for at least two more years. We now have one good job coming up here in the Pocono Mountains that will take one or two hundred men when it breaks, so we are all looking for a good winter up here. All the rest of our contractors are going strong. One of our biggest contractors right now has four or five good-

50-Year Member Receives Award



Reading left to right: Int. Rep. Amos Feeley, Bro. Ernest Hoover of L. U. 73, Int. Rep. Gene Heiss.—Photo by Steenbergen

sized jobs and things look good for his men—I mean John Vandorick and Son, and Joe Culkin is working for him. He is the superintendent on the Marywood College job and now we hear that a big job up the line has been let to Hammerman Brothers—the Day Stroom job. It looks good for Jack Campbell as he is to be superintendent on this job. Good luck to you, Jack, this job will break soon.

There is to be a nice sized job down on the new Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Airport which is in our territory so that will make more work for our boys.

Our business manager is still on the go every day from town to town. He is either in Sayre, Pennsylvania, or Towanda or Honesdale or Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, and the next day in Scranton, so that is the way our business manager is kept going at all times. Good luck, Phil.

We are very glad to see that Robert Hammerman is discharged from the army and back home with us all again. He was in World War I and then in the Korean War. Lots of luck, Bob.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Don't forget our annual banquet at the Hotel Casey, Saturday night, November 17th, 1951. Hope to see you all there. Bring your girl or wife and let's all have a good time. Get your tickets from the business manager.

FRED S. SIEBECKER, P. S.

Finds No Real Cause For Thanksgiving

L. U. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—With the Thanksgiving season near at hand, our thoughts turn to the homecoming, the turkey dinner with all the trimmings, the time to medi-

tate on all the blessings received during the past years and to hope for the betterment of the world. We ask, "How can such a great nation be so easily involved in a war?" We believe in peace but we continue to make war. Our reason and our emotions are in constant conflict. We do the things we ought not to do and leave undone the things we ought to do.

We believe in freedom; we believe in democracy, yet we seek to subject our fellow men to our rule. We believe in love but everywhere we act in bitterness, selfishness and enmity.

We believe in reason but for the most part we act on the basis of the strength of our emotions. Too often our emotions express not our best but our worst, and our best is too often not good enough.

Bad as our mistakes may be, we pray for the ultimate triumph of man over the forces of nature and himself and that one day we shall bring our actions into line with our highest thought. Then we shall have cause for real thanksgiving.

LLOYD R. BLOOMBERGER, P. S.

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Twin Cities Enjoy Joint Picnic

L. U. 110, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA and L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.—Another joint picnic of Local Union 110 and Local Union 292, representing the Twin Cities area of St. Paul and Minneapolis, has been enjoyed by over 1,000 members, their friends and contractors.

One of the features of the Annual Joint Picnic is the rotation of the picnic site. This year's picnic was held at Sauer's Park in North St. Paul. The Twin Cities' area was ripped by

a 100-mile per hour wind and rain storm the night before the picnic, but miraculously there was no damage at the picnic site.

Teams composed of members over 40 years of age represented each local in the first game of a double header—The St. Paul team won this game with a score of 30 to 0! In the second game, teams of young-timers represented each local with the decision going to the Minneapolis team with a score of 23 to 5.

Joint committees worked together in arranging the picnic. Brothers George Schultz of Local 110 and Guy W. Alexander of Local 292 served as general chairmen. Brothers James Deeg, Raymond Conrath, Robert Ayers and Austin Eddy, completed the committee for Local 110 and Brothers Bill Hegi, Carl Gause, Sr., Ron Peterson and James Conway served for Local 292.

The joint committee wants to take this opportunity to thank all of the other Brothers that served so ardently to make this picnic the success that it was.

In addition to the ball games, foot races were held for the children and the picnic ended with a dance in the evening featuring old time and modern dances.

JOHN FRANKLIN, P. S.—Local 110
JIM CONWAY, P. S.—Local 292

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Members Restore Blasted Home

L. U. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Well, Brothers, after a lapse of a few years—starting in World War II—Local 113 has appointed us as press secretary; so here we are to try to bring you a few of the latest items of interest.

We held our last election in June and it was completed with these results: President Allen Bader, Vice President Harold "Red" Sewell, Business Agent and Financial Secretary David "Dave" Tinling, Treasurer Keith Wiley, Recording Secretary Roscoe "Rocky" Gile. Executive Board: John Fowler, Harry Cameran, Francis Smelser, Lyle Myers, Tom Gardner, Ivan Wray and Ralph Roe. Examining Board: Ed Lagergren, Ed Miller, Harry Jones. Outside Examining Board: Ray Lemier, Clarence Levy and John Pinkerton.

We are now enjoying a mere \$2.40 an hour on which we manage to survive in this, the tourist capital of the West. Work here is of sufficient quantity to keep most of us busy to the extent of the 40-hour week—for which we thank God, with the price of meat at its present level.

Our business agent has been busy since being voted into office. He has managed to get signatures on five new contracts and also the signature



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____
L. U. _____
Card No. _____
NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.)
OLD ADDRESS _____

140-1000

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

of a new owner for an old shop. Our contractors are now 100 percent covered by accident insurance and unemployment compensation through his efforts. On the side he has been general chairman and construction chairman for the Thanschide family's relief. These people recently were blasted from their home by an explosion which took the life of one child, and caused injuries to the rest of the family including disabling ones to the man of the household. Enclosed is a photo of the house and electricians whose time was donated to install the electrical work. Identification is front row, left to right: Frank Capps, Tom Kelly, Rocky Gile, Leon Winn, Pete Cole and Al Babcock; middle row: Lyle Myers, Earnie Bobe, Bob Glaze, Leo Bales, Jimmy Pickett, Arnold Cunningham, Harry Cameran; back row: Francis Smelser, Joe Donlon, George Middle, Dave Tinning, business agent, and Harold Baker. This picture was taken by Brother E. Lagergren, past president. The electrical material for the house was donated by the local contractors.

ELDON "PETE" COLE, P. S.

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Westerner Finds East Has Beauty

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS— I hope my readers can forgive me for not writing anything of interest this time, but I am on my vacation and this article is being written between stops along the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. The Parkway is an elongated park with a 470-mile scenic motorway that connects the

Shenandoah National Park in Virginia with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina. It follows the crest of the Blue Ridge at elevations ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. There are many areas of outstanding scenic interest along the way that I could write forever about, but I know my readers would not be interested. I have just visited the Cherokee Indian Reservation at Cherokee, North Carolina. On the reservation live 3,500 Cherokees, remnants of the once powerful tribe

which originally owned much of the land in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. The reservation covers approximately 63,000 acres.

I am writing this in the shadow of Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Mississippi River. I am driving to the top tomorrow.

Wish I had had time to visit all the locals in the cities I drove through.

I promise to give you a report next month and I am sorry that my vacation interfered with this one.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

Give Time for Worthy Cause



These members of Local 113, Colorado Springs, Colo., gave their time to install new electrical equipment in home of the Thanschide family, blasted by an explosion. See letter from Local 113 for names of above members.

Kansas City Apprentices Are Dinner Guests



Apprentices of Local 124 were recent dinner guests of the Kansas City chapter of the N.E.C.A.

Outstanding Apprentice Honored



Larry L. Bott, outstanding apprentice of Local 124 for the year 1950, receives a watch and a handshake from Taylor F. Custer, regional director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor.

Local 124 Appoints Public Relations Man

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—The officers and members of Local Union 124 were gratified to see the article on public relations appear in the August, 1951 issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. For some time our officers considered and were fully cognizant of the great value of having a public relations representative in the field. The idea was proposed by our Business Manager, Andrew F. Harvey. Pursuant to his proposal, it was unanimously agreed at a special meeting of the officers that there should be established the Office of Public Relations Representative. Brother Joseph E. Morasch, chairman of the Executive Board, was appointed to the position.

One of the first things to be done after the establishment of this office was the formulation of a sound and workable approach to the task. It was agreed that public relations could probably be best defined in the following manner: Public Relations deals with the good name and reputation of a public or semi-public institution or group, as the relations of that group or institution with its publics pertain to the maintenance and growth of that institution's or group's position as a responsible member of the community. With respect to the publics of Local Union 124 it is obvious that these are many and varied. Since these many publics do exist, the first thing that had to be done was to differentiate between the publics as to importance and to attack first problems before attempting to cover the entire field. Briefly, the publics of Local Union 124 are: members of Local Union 124, employers, consuming public and civic officials.

The new public relations representative did not have to search far for problems to solve. The existence of the multifarious problems left in the wake of the recent flood disaster which swept the Greater Kansas City area placed a tremendous burden upon the IBEW and upon the NECA. In attacking these problems it was astonishing to note that in practically every instance the position of the IBEW and the NECA was the prime position of importance. Little things which normally are not given consideration by the general public or by the managers of plants involved in the flood immediately came to the fore. Local Union 124 immediately saw the necessity of restoring electrical energy if any headway was to be made in getting rehabilitation under way. It saw that plants must so arrange contracts for reclamation work in order to achieve the maximum use of manpower. Consequently all other work was held in abeyance and the efforts of Local Union 124 were concentrated upon the work in the flood stricken area. We are fully aware of the fact that disaster is not the prime agent in public relations, but the remarkable manner in which the work of rehabilitation was accomplished is proof enough of the wisdom of establishing a sound policy of public relations. The day-by-day task of keeping the reputation of the IBEW as a responsible member of the community is the basic task and it is not being forgotten by the local.

Local Union 124 is particularly aware of the fact that public relations and publicity are not the same thing and consequently is not making the mistake of measuring the values of its public relations office by the amount of space local union activities get in the newspaper.

In the last analysis the efficiency of public relations will depend upon the support of the members of the local. It is in this field of internal public relations that the great challenge will come to those who believe in public relations.

We here in Local Union 124 are not unmindful that public relations must cover a relationship between all locals and the International Office and we therefore invite any local and the I.O. to exchange comments and criticisms and suggestions that will be of mutual aid to all. Let us all remember that the IBEW recognized as a responsible member of the community is going to mean constant and constructive thought and even sacrifice if we are to deserve and to make grow the concept of a member of the community to be honored and respected for integrity.

On Monday evening, August 27, 1951, the apprentices were dinner guests of the Kansas City Chapter of the NECA at Adrians in the Merchandise Mart. The occasion for the dinner was the awarding of a wrist watch to Larry L. Bott, who had been selected by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee as the outstanding apprentice of L. U. 124 for the year of 1950. In attendance were the officers of L. U. 124 and the officers of the Kansas City Chapter of the NECA. Regional Director Taylor F. Custer, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, made the presentation and gave a very fine talk. He emphasized the basic principle of voluntary apprenticeship which enunciates the right of management and labor to conduct its own apprenticeship program without interference from government, whether state or federal. Jack Scheffer, business manager for the NECA was toastmaster. Speeches were few and short, the dinner was excellent and there was plenty for all. Each one enjoyed himself. The accompanying picture shows part of the group.

DON A. MURPHY, P. S.

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Work Not Plentiful At Kalamazoo, Mich.

L. U. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN —Our new officers took hold of the reins of office like veterans. They include Brother Buskirk, president, Brother Holt, vice president, and Brother Kilburn, treasurer, who are new to their present offices, and Brother Hybels and Brother Holtzer, secretary and financial secretary, respectively, reelected without any opposition. We are now back on winter schedule of two meetings a month, after our summer months when one meeting only was held.

Work isn't too plentiful just at present. Several Brothers are working out of town and one or two at

a time are occupying the "bench." The new factory of the Upjohn Company, that has supplied us with a surplus of work during the past five years, is nearly finished and shortage of material has slowed down the completion of the job. However the remodeling of the old factory downtown into laboratories is helping to take up some of the slack in manpower.

We have had something of a succession of surgery cases in the local this summer and I am glad to be able to report that Brothers Ryan and Spaulding are back on the job, Brothers Chesebro and Davis are convalescing, with only Brother Bergenham in the hospital at this time.

The Kalamazoo Federation of Labor is planning big things October 12 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor. A dinner-dance will be held at the Masonic Temple on that date, with a large turnout of A.F.L. union members expected. Noted guests that are expected are Governor and Mrs. Williams of Michigan and Senators Moody and Ferguson of Michigan and their wives. Dr. Willis Dunbar will represent Radio Station WKZO. Mayor Paul Todd will represent the city. Clinton Fair and John Reid of the Michigan Federation of Labor are expected. Others have been invited and are expected to attend.

We have a very successful apprenticeship training school set up under the tutoring of Brother John Kowatch of Lansing, Michigan. Some high class journeymen have been graduated and are taking their places in the industry and in the affairs of the union. The Examining Board is made up in its entirety of graduates of this class. Several more are eligible to take their final exams in October and January with high hopes of making the grade. A long list of would-be apprentices are waiting to take the place of those who do graduate.

L. F. PUTNAM, P. S.

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Joint Board Elects Officers for '51-'53

JOINT BOARD OF LOCALS 132, 140, 142, 144, 147, 148 and 149, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA—At the regular meeting of the Joint Board held on September 10, 1951, the following officers were elected for a two year term: President Edward A. Joyce, Local 132, Vice President Martin J. Carney, Local 148, Secretary-Treasurer Harvey C. Cook, Local 142 and Board Representative Kenneth J. Raynes. The officers were installed by retiring President Eugene A. Chrise.

Friday night, September 14, 1951, Brothers Eugene Chrise, Ken Raynes, Jim Flaig, Chuck Quinn, Ed Joyce

Poem of the Month

The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;
And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and water o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.
Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame:
Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear;
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.
Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—
This was their welcome home.
There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim-band:
Why had they come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land?
There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.
What sought they thus afar
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,—
Freedom to worship God.

—FELICIA HEMANS

and myself accepted the invitation from Brother Eugene Shrader and Local 144 to attend their meeting and the social affair after the meeting. We enjoyed the meeting and had a good time afterward. Many thanks to Gene and Local 144 for their invitation and hospitality.

On Friday, September 28, 1951, a mass meeting of all our members was held in the Soldiers and Sailors Hall to hear the report of our Negotiating Committee. After hearing the report of the committee, the membership acted on their recommendation and granted a 30-day extension to the contract. The committee is composed of the following members: Chairman E. A. Chrise, Local 149; H. I. Hirsch, Local 149; E. A. Joyce, Local 132; E. D. Shrader, Local 144; J. C. McTaggart, Local 140; K. J. Raynes, Local 142; M. J. Carney, Local 148 and Joseph Schmitt, Local 147. They are assisted by International Representatives Ted Naughton and Andy Johnson. We have a lot of confidence in this committee and hope by the next issue of the JOURNAL to be able to tell you what they have negotiated.

This is the month of elections. Are you registered? Will you vote? The right to vote is a privilege we all too often abuse. It is not only a privilege, but also a duty we owe to ourselves to vote and put into office the people we think are the right people for that office. Do you know how your Senator or Congressman votes on legislation directly concerning you or your family? Did you know that if you send a contribution to Labor's League for Political Education, you will not only be helping the cause of the workers to campaign for people in political office whose ideas are beneficial to the working man, but you will also receive the *League Reporter*, the paper that keeps you up to date on what your Senators and Congressmen are doing in Washington? Your financial secretary will accept donations to be forwarded to Washington.

This is also the month of the Red Feather. Let us make our contribution to the Community Chest a generous one.

THANKSGIVING! !! What a lot we here in America have to be thankful for—the right to express our thoughts without fear of a visit from the secret police; the right to worship at the church of our own choosing; the right to send our children to school; the right to belong to any organization we desire; the right to vote for the kind of government we want. Take a good look at the rest of the world and be thankful that we live in this glorious country of ours and give thanks to our Maker for making it so.

HARVEY C. COOK, S.-T.

Local Loses Many To Armed Services

L. U. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Brother George R. Wagner has returned to work at the Steam Heating Company after recently having been discharged from the service. Glad to have you back, George. Leaving for the service was Brother R. V. Cunningham, coal and ash gang on the island. A card was received from Brother Louis E. Wagner, house and yard laborer, who is in naval training at Bainbridge, Maryland. We had a visit with Brother Joe Harrington, former coal and ash handler, who is stationed with the Air Corps in New Mexico. At this time we wish to add our prayers for the speedy recovery of the son of Brother Bill Connors of the Tool Room, who is seriously ill. Young Connors is a member of the Air Corps.

Back to work after their recent illness are Brothers Leo Dapper, Art Jacks and Mike Chornyak. Quite a few of our Brothers are still absent due to illness. To them we wish a speedy recovery.

We had a wave of accidents in the past month. Fortunately, none were serious. Let's all try to do that job just a little bit safer. Wear your goggles. Wear your gloves. Watch your lifting. Use the right tool for the job being done. Preach safety to others and practice what you preach.

The gang from the Phillips Power Station held a family picnic at Dravo Park on Labor Day. From all I have heard, this was a very successful affair and a grand time was had by all.

Brother Chester Bakowski, Jr. has joined the ranks of the Benedicts. To the happy couple, the best of luck in this new venture.

Brother Mike Lacy and wife, Aggie, are spending their vacation in New York. At this writing, Mike has not returned to work, but I expect shortly to hear Mike's stories of the high spots of the big city.

Our old time fighter, Sparky Ewalt, from the coal and ash gang, is considering coming out of retirement to defend his championship of Esplen. Sparky says the fighters of today are a bunch of punks.

Carmen Esposito reports he has now finished his porch and for all of you fellows who doubted his ability to do this job to come and see for yourselves.

Bowling season has started. Bill O'Reilly, stoker operator at Reed, leads the Duck Pin League with high average (I wonder what he is paying the pin boys) of 188.2 and high for one game of 226. Chuck Gasper, pump attendant, with an average of 168.8 is leading the Ten Pin League. Charlie Stoner with 226, has high for one game.

Attention ALL Utility Workers In Pennsylvania. As you may know, the United States Supreme Court recently declared unconstitutional the Wisconsin State Law prohibiting strikes in public utilities. We have such a law in Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is using every effort to have this law removed from the books. There is now before the United States Senate a bill, No. S-135, introduced by Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to permit states to pass laws to prohibit strikes in public utilities. For your own benefit and the protection of all labor people, do everything in your power to have this bill, and any bill that is aimed at destroying the rights of the working people, defeated. Contact your Senator, have your friends and fellow workers contact him, and present to him your strong opposition to this bill.

We again go on record as to our opposition to public ownership of utilities. Many of our people know the difficulty in dealing with government agencies and how hard it is to secure good working conditions for our members employed by such agencies. Do your part by expressing your feelings in regard to this subject.

HARVEY C. COOK, P. S.

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Local Sponsors Girl Scout Troop

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILLINOIS—At the last regular meeting held Tuesday, September 11, it was voted by the members of Local 146 to again sponsor Troop 80 of the Girl Scouts of America. The members feel that sponsoring an organization of this type is a worthwhile investment in the future of our youth of America.

Last issue we reported the new scale at 2.62½ per hour, and were in error. The final agreement was 2.63½, but under the present set up 2.61¼ is the maximum per hour that can be paid. However, the approval of the additional 2¼ per hour is being sought from the Wage Stabilization Board, and if and when approved will be retroactive to the date of signing the new contract. We hope this explanation will clarify the new wage situation. (Now maybe I can get someone to explain it to me.)

Our new president, Mel Williams, has set up his permanent committees and indications are that he intends to see to it that said committees function. The Apprenticeship Committee will be Horace "Bill" Winings, Ben Steele and Bob Wayne. The Trades and Labor delegates are Bill Dixon, Clyde Black and Business Manager A. C. Kohli. The Building and Trades Council delegates will be Dave Ullom, Paul Woods and A. C. Kohli. The

local also voted to have a Christmas Party. The Christmas Party Committee will be Dave Ullom, Fred Ullom, Walter Sharp and Ed. White. The president also appointed a Motor-Winders' Committee, consisting of three journeyman motor winders, to assist the union's Wage Committee in ironing out the few remaining points still to be negotiated on the new contract. The Motor-Winders' Committee will be Claud Thompson, Russell Butts and Bob Moore. These men are familiar with the problems facing their particular branch of the electrical industry, and will help and advise the Wage Committee to reach their decision on the problems still confronting the motor-winding branch of the local.

It looks as though Bob Scherer and his crew from Heise Electric Service are renewing their lease at Borg-Warner. They are well into the second year of work at the plant and no let-up in sight. Claud Hill, Ben Steele, Leo Mull and Mel Williams were still on the job as this was written. Norman Heise has returned from an extensive tour of the West, including Oregon and California, however he missed seeing Ted Hill while in California. He did see plenty of big fish while on the coast, including shark, albacore, tuna, etc.

In case any of the boys want to contact Ted Hill, we will give his address, which is 1522 S. Broadway, Santa Ana, California.

We understand Bill Steele is still in Denver, Colorado, but we do not have his exact address. Kelly Trail was still in Boynton Beach, Florida, at last reports. "Jersey" Cole, "Tony" Daniels, Ed. Trummell, Frank Coffman and Harold Trummell are on the Revere Job in Clinton.

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

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Negotiating Group Holds Discussions

L. U. 149, PITTSBURGH, PA.—I'm just beginning to find out that a month isn't as long as we sometimes think it is. It's no time at all after I have sent in a contribution to the Journal, that deadline time is around again. However, that imaginary fleetness of time has its compensations; look how quickly payday comes around.

At this writing, our Joint Board negotiating committee is engaged in contract discussions with the Duquesne Light Company, Philadelphia Company and Associated Companies. Brothers Andy Johnson and Ted Naughton, International Representatives, are sitting in on the meetings. The committee has presented its demands and has completed the presentation of the justification for

Decatur Members at Job Site



Members of Local 146, Decatur, Ill. at site of the Shellabarger Bean Mill job.

same. To date, the companies have replied with a dollars and cents estimate of the cost of these demands. The opening guns have been fired on both sides and discussions now are on a line of settlement agreeable to both parties. Of course, by the time this is in print, (at least, we hope) everything will be settled. So, we will report on the result in a later issue.

The employees in the Valuation and Property Records Division, Duquesne Light Company, bid farewell to Brother William K. Hayes on his retirement, September 28, 1951. Brother Hayes was presented with a twenty-five dollar United States Bond as a parting gift from the local. Good luck and good health in your retirement, Bill.

As a part of the conditions relative to the separation of the employees of the General Departments, Philadelphia Company, the Equitable Gas Company recognizes the I.B.E.W., Local 149, as the bargaining agent for the employees taken into their company. There are now about 180 of our members working on Gas Company property and there are approximately 105 people previously employed by the company unaffiliated with any union. Following the overall negotiations now in progress, there will be separate talks with the Gas Company management covering several items. We have set up as our objective the enrollment of the unaffiliated personnel as members of Local 149.

I suppose this would be a good time to say something about Thanksgiving Day. It might be a good idea to do a little thinking about what we have and not to be backward about giving

thanks for the good things we have. Since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, many important events have taken place during the growth of our country, from a newly-settled colony to the great and powerful nation that it is today. It is up to us to keep it that way and to pass it on a little better to those who will follow.

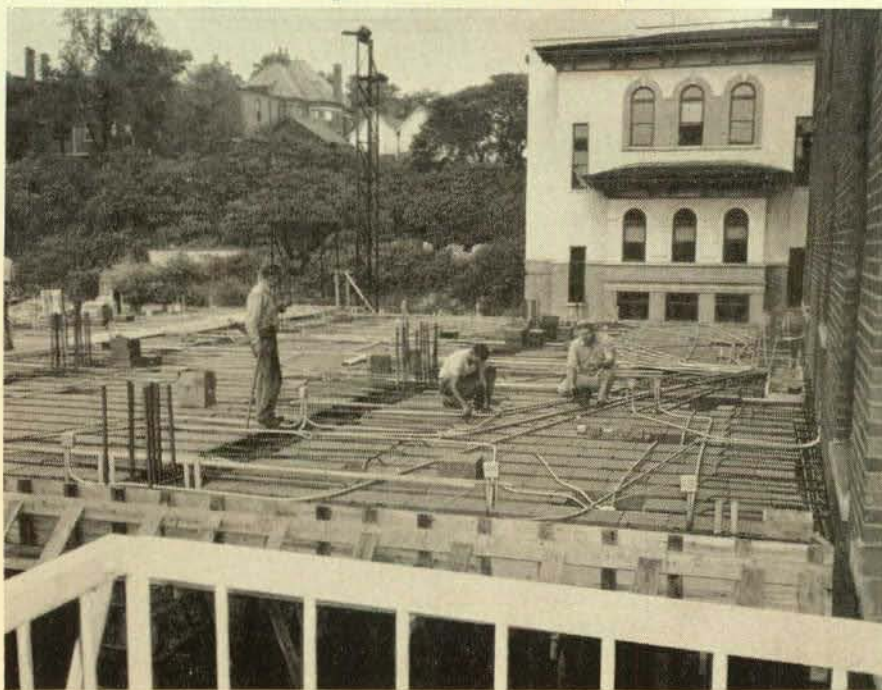
Yes, we who are fortunate to live in America have lots to be thankful for. As reported in a recent issue of a leading magazine, steelworker Ladislav Truchan, leading Polish Stakhanovite (a superworker who exceeds government work quotas), was dead. Reported cause: physical exhaustion. Certainly we can be thankful that we are not working under such conditions—man against man and everyone out for himself. So let's keep our union strong by cooperation and we will never have to compete against each other.

In concluding this column, I'd like to present a little poem (not original). Some of you may have read it before, but read it again and think it over:

Are you an active member,
The kind that would be missed?
Or are you just contented
That your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock?
Or do you stay at home
And criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part
To help the work along?
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind that "Just Belong?"

VERNER A. KORTZ, R. S.

Chattanooga Members On Job



The addition to the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga Building is shown here with L.U. 175 men doing the wiring. Service Electric Co. (NECA contractors) owned by R. L. "Bing" Crosby and R. G. "Substation" Twomey, is the company responsible for the wiring job. The men are, left to right: Paul McDonald, the supervisor in charge; Paul Hyde and the press secretary. Others not shown are Claude Call, Melvin Wilhoit, R. L. Moore and R. Willingham.

Photo by courtesy of Power Board photographer, Hiram G. Tripp.

Apprentice Subs For Regular P.S.

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE—Last month we mentioned that we were having guest writers for our column. We owe a debt of gratitude to Brothers Melvin Wilhoit, Homer C. Wynn, John R. Turner and E. D. Mangrum for the very excellent job they did on the Magnetic Chatter in *The Labor World*.

Since we have a democratic sort of local down here, the last column was written by one of the apprentices, E. D. Mangrum. It is a rare piece of literary art, so we pass it on to you for your approval:

How the other half lives—hard, Brothers, hard! (The helper). I have often heard that there was a lot of work involved in getting this ready for the press. Now I know differently. If there was work to this writing business, a helper would have to do it. So I say, "Some stuff!"

One evening recently, a journeyman and his helper walked over to a package store, made a purchase and followed up with a chaser at the next block before entering the car for a refreshing nip. The journeyman drank the first purchased bottle. The helper drank the coke along with the advice from his elder: "Don't ever fool with that stuff, boy. You'll

never be a good mechanic." The helper had bought both drinks. Maybe that is one reason I am still a helper.

When anything won't work on a job, and the boss is standing by: "Hey, helper, how come you didn't connect those wires the way I told you to?" Or if the job is okay: "Pretty good job, eh, helper? I didn't make a single mistake."

Heaven help the short helper (me). "You're just the right size to get into that small attic. Glad you're small. You can get under that low floor." But when it's a large clean basement, "I'll go under the floor this time, buddy."

If the boss eats the journeyman out, the helper has to soothe his ruffled feelings. If he gets arrested, the helper has to agree that they had no business doing it. If the helper misunderstands anything, "Oh, you bonehead." If the journeyman flubs up, "Oh, it could have happened to anyone." A helper is misnamed. It should be the journeyman's caretaker. If the journeyman needs any help around home, does he hire anyone? Nope. "My pal, come over and give me a hand." But when the helper needs a hand, "Sorry, kid, my mother-in-law is coming down that day. Can't make it." It certainly seems that if there is going to be

any more work done on the lake property, you guessed it, we helpers will have to do it.

Glad to see H. Dillard finally made the apprentice program. He's a good boy.

We helpers think that we have a dandy business manager—but I would sure like to have that other dime on the hour.

Any of you gentlemen ever think a helper has to live? A loaf of bread costs me exactly the same as it does you. Often a journeyman refuses to go to work without a helper, but when work comes up on Saturday, listen to him sing. And if the job or contractor can afford it, another journeyman is sent in place of the helper.

Since I've been working with "Lum" Turner, I've lost 20 pounds. And Turner has enjoyed every bit of it.

T. Jensen is a mighty large man. When he gets a helper, he always gets a small one—now. The attics and basements don't fit his size. Not too long ago, he had a large helper, and it seemed the boy was no good. It later proved out that the boy was good, but just the wrong size for the team.

Brother "Burr" Williams, did you leave your tools with Amos? If so, go draw the pay from Terrell's for the time your vacation took. All a helper needs are tools.

Boy, I feel sorry for B. Rigsby, if he ever loses H. Holland's hammer. The loss of that machine hammer would stop the works. I have never before seen a guy bend pipe with it.

"Frenchy," did Abe buy you a new shirt? I saw him looking for your collar size.

Sure wish "Adorable" Wilhoit (cuss his cuddlesome figure) would wise me up on how he always picks the "football" winners. Bet Nelson J. French would also like to know.

In writing this, I took pride and patience not to hurt anyone's little feelings, but if I did, unintentionally, I'm sorry, and I'll say that I am a pretty good agriculturist. But I do like this trade and the fun that goes with it. I've enjoyed writing these few and the following lines—but I still don't understand how those guys call it work.

Is it true "Cuzzin Jawn" is gonna "crack the whip" this coming school term? Would an apple help? Or apple juice?

A tip to all apprentices coming up for a re-rate—have your lil' record book up to date—or no re-rate. Ask Red Crowley. And the exam questions have been changed; so better study, boys.

Glad to know Homer Wynn and Joe Lumpkin are in business, but do they guarantee that their minnows will catch fish?

Has Claude Harris ever caught a fish? He says he caught one that was so big the picture he took weighed three pounds.

It would be awful to be absent from meeting and not be able to vote against assessments going up, if such a thing should happen.

Sure wish all shop foremen were as nice as Arlie Hyde and Pelham Turner. Those boys are aces. Besides, I work for Pelham. He has been called the suave, sedate, silver-haired Adonis of 175. But if I don't soon get my other dime on the hour, I'll think the guy is a swab instead of suave. Talking about Earl B.

What has happened to Arthur Butler? I have missed him at the meetings.

Has anyone heard of a helper who has been set up in the last year or so who can't "cut the buck?" I haven't.

Don't forget the spaghetti supper Friday night at W. C. Harris' abode.

Benny Morrison will teach us the right way to install ceil heat as soon as he returns from Cuba. (I already know the other way.) Would her name be Melveeta, Benny? Virgil Clark, "Sweet William's" right-hand man, is the only other man in the world who can step into Benny's shoes on that job. (Ceil heat, that is.)

Hear that Charles Dunning is about to make that long, long walk down the middle aisle.

I certainly hope none of you Brothers thought I meant Turner when I was talking about journeymen. He is a kind and courteous gentleman and will go out of his way to explain anything to a helper, real considerate like. (I work for him and he is also on the Apprentice Board.)

Who won the argument—Realist vs Idealist—betwixt John and John?

Yes, Horton Morrison, you are absolutely right. Brown and Williamson products are the only ones carrying the union label.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

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Group of Fifty Joins Local 180

L. U. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Well, our recent drive was a huge success; some 50 or more Civil Service workers became new Brothers and we extend every hearty welcome to each and every one of them. It is very gratifying to see so many take advantage of the many benefits offered by the I.B.E.W.—insurance, pensions, better wages and working conditions, and, above all, the opportunity of being a part of a great International Brotherhood that work only for the betterment of each and every individual workman, his home, his community and his country. Welcome, again, new Brothers. We're certain

you will enjoy and benefit from your membership as much as we will enjoy and benefit from having you as Brothers.

Some months ago, I had an article in the JOURNAL about Vallejo being designated as a critical defense area. Since the publication of that article, I have received many, many letters from Brothers all over the country asking about work, working conditions, housing, etc., each with the evident idea of moving and locating some place in California. To each of these inquiries, I have tried to answer freely and truthfully, feeling a distinct responsibility toward each of the Brothers who honored me with their letters and a responsibility toward this community and its great defense efforts—but, because some of my replies may not have reached the Brothers, I would like to use this column to re-state a few of the pertinent facts.

First, since many of the Brothers are linemen, groundmen and lineman helpers, I would like to inform them that a separate local union has been formed for the linemen of Northern California—Local Union 1245 in Oakland, California, and all inquiries should be directed to the business agent there or to Mr. Oscar Harbak, International Vice President in San Francisco, California.

To the inside journeyman wiremen, helpers or apprentices, the only reliable, authentic, up-to-the-minute information should and must be supplied by the business manager of the local union in the locality you are interested in. He is not only qualified to answer your questions but also cooperative in helping you solve your individual problems. However, there are a few general facts that can be given. First, there is no housing available in the Vallejo area and there is no apparent relief for this condition in the foreseeable future. Second, the work load for the area, including defense installations, has been worked out by Government officials, contractors and material suppliers to where the new jobs will open up only as the other jobs close, so that no job will be interrupted by shortages. Therefore, at present, our own membership is ample for the work load.

To marine and Civil Service wiremen, there are openings in the local defense plants—Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Travis Air Base and Benicia Arsenal—and some of these have recruiters out in the field signing up workers, but for accurate information concerning these activities, Brothers interested should contact their nearest Civil Service Commission office or write directly to the activity.

I hope that the above information will be of assistance.

D. V. McCARTY, P. S.

Local 193 Observes Fiftieth Year

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—On July 22, 1901 a small group of inside electrical workers was issued Charter 193 and thus came into being, Local Union 193 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which this year celebrates its Golden Jubilee.

The names on the original charter are: William Chiles, John Mansfield, R. L. Flanigan, J. B. Jones, William H. Sammons, W. J. Barnes, John Otterback, Ed Talbott, T. Ladendoff and S. Dillard.

On June 18, 1931 Local Union 427, a branch of inside electrical workers amalgamated with Local 193 and on March 6, 1934 Local Union 146 of Decatur, Illinois, also amalgamated with Local Union 193 for a few years. At the present time, there are approximately 300 members in this local which started out with the meager number of 10 ambitious men who had the zeal and desire to become a part of this great union electrical organization which has proved itself beneficial to its members in providing wages, working conditions, pensions and insurance which otherwise could not be had.

One noteworthy point of this 50th Anniversary celebration is the fact that we still have with us one of the original members of Local 193, Mr. William Sammons, whose name is on the charter, who is now retired and on pension from the I.B.E.W. Mr. Sammons is very active for his 81 years and can readily recall some of the old-timers of Local 193 and the progress which has been made in the electrical field during his 50 years as a member of the I.B.E.W. as well as the growth of the local itself.

In addition to Mr. Sammons, some of the old-timers in the electrical trade are Mr. Gus F. Anderson, now retired, with 49 years' membership, in the I.B.E.W. and Mr. William I. Byers, also retired, with 45 years' membership. Russell Saul and E. O. Smith, both of whom are members of Local 193 with over 40 years of service are still working at the electrical trade.

For a period of time, Local Union 193 maintained its office on South Fourth Street. From there they moved into the Reisch Building which at that time was owned by the I.B.E.W. with International Offices there. Then on October 1, 1949 another milestone in the progress of the local was made when they moved into their own home at 630 South College, a two-story brick building with knotty pine interior containing two offices, lobby, meeting hall and a school room equipped for training apprentice electricians.

The present officers of Local 193

As Local 193 Observed Its Fiftieth Anniversary



Portion of the crowd that attended the 50th anniversary picnic at State Fair grounds, Springfield, Ill.



The committee in charge of Local 193's anniversary picnic. Front row: C. M. Barber, P. Bitschenauer, A. Speis and J. Konrad. Back row: G. Linville, K. Konrad, E. Krachik.

are: President, Allan C. Dill, Vice President, Jesse L. Colvin, Recording Secretary, Howard Kuster, Treasurer, Elmer L. Nelson, Business Manager, Karl Bitschenauer and the following Executive Board members: A. M. Thornton, W. L. Powell and J. F. Meidel.

A celebration in honor of the Golden Jubilee was held at the 4-H Club Building at the State Fair grounds and was in the form of a picnic and dance held on July 21, 1951.

Participating in this event were the members of Local Union 193 with their families and many guests who are affiliated with the local or the I.B.-E.W. The day's activities started at noon with the opening of the refreshment stands and continued through the afternoon with drawings for many wonderful prizes which were donated by the contractors in the area and



Members of Local 193 who received pins and certificates for 25 or more years of service.

wholesale electric dealers and other friends who were our guests.

During the dinner, the toastmaster was Mr. C. S. Groetke who introduced several speakers present including Springfield's Mayor and Commissioners, local officers and International Representative Baldus who presented pins and scrolls to those members who had service in the I.B.E.W. ranging from 25 to 50 years.

The high light of this ceremony was the presentation of a pin and scroll to Mr. William H. Sammons for 50 years of service. Mrs. Sammons was presented with a lovely orchid.

Delicious chicken dinners were served to more than 700 guests and members and the evening was completed with dancing enjoyed by both young and old alike.

We feel that our Golden Jubilee Celebration has created a feeling of good will and friendship between employers, employees and the general public.

CHARLES M. BARBER, P. S.

Pays Tribute to George H. Foster

L. U. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is with a solemn pen that I record the passing of one of our oldest and best beloved Brothers of Local Union 210, Brother George H. Foster.

George was initiated November 11, 1923 in Local Union 21 of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and two years later put his traveler in our local here in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

"King George" (a name by which he was affectionately known in most of his latter years) was a good union man, a good man to work with and as good as there is in the business to work for. However, he will probably be best remembered as a great sportsman. He liked nothing better than taking his dogs for a run in the woods or a good day's hunting.

Foster's hobby was raising English bull dogs and he was well known at dog shows throughout the United States and Canada where his dogs won many prizes.

It was while returning from one of these many shows in which his dogs participated that misfortune overtook him. His car struck a pole, critically injuring his wife and himself. George died two days after the accident but I understand Mrs. Foster is recovering.

Our charter will be draped in his memory for the next 30 days as is the custom for any member's death. But never will it be draped with more reverence than for this worthy Brother.

Just glancing around, I see that my good friend Bart Maisch is working on the New Jersey Turn Pike out of Camden. Thanks for those kind words

50-Year Member Honored



International Representative Baldus presents 50-year certificate to William H. Sammons while his wife, holding an orchid, looks on. In background are A. C. Dill, president of Local 193, and K. Bitschenauer, business manager.

of yours in the WORKER, Bart. I'll try to live up to them. Let me hear from you once in a while.

At this writing, Arol Aigver and John Breen of Local Union 210 are vacationing with their wives up in the Poconos.

I've just finished a two-week job up in Garfield, New Jersey. It was a real pleasure working out of Local Union 164, Jersey City. The fellows up there are among the best.

I understand Johnny Adams is working out of Trenton on the Morrisville, Pennsylvania job. Long time no see, John. How are things?

I also believe Tony Deluca is up there at Morrisville but he has worked so long out of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, that I'm not sure. Keep a-ting 'em, Ant.

Well, that's about it for now, except anyone of our members of Local Union 210 who hasn't as yet sent in his application for hospitalization, *please do so at once*. We need all of your applications to meet the desired quota.

So long 'till next month and work SAFELY.

EDWARD J. DOHERTY, P. S.

Enjoyed Article By J. Krikawa

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In reading over the JOURNAL for September your scribe read the Press Secretary report from Local 664 by J. Krikawa, who in my estimation even though by his own word of mouth has not forwarded the WORKER an article for some time, really put one together in the above issue. I can assure you it was worthwhile reading because of the way he pre-

pared same. Any Brother in the I.B.E.W. who has been sea-going at one time or another would have enjoyed reading it very much. Keep up the good work J.K., I, for one enjoyed your article very much.

Also while I am on this subject, it would do a lot of our Brothers and officers good to read what James J. Duncan of Local 948 in Flint, Michigan had to say. I suppose there is quite a lot of all he had to say going on in some of our locals. Some of this I have brought to the attention of the boys in 211. So take a gander at it boys, it's quite an article. I'm all for you J.J.D.

Sometime during the month I find time to read the JOURNAL from cover to cover. And I would like to say at this time you won't find better reading in any other trade journal. I think that ours is TOPS.

Well, work is slow here in our jurisdiction. We have one or two medium sized jobs coming up but nothing to rave about.

My friend, Uncle Sam, the guy with the long whiskers just forwarded me a little love note informing me that he was a little short and would I be kind enough to forward him \$66.18 for the year of 1949. So help me Hannah, it would be a refreshing change of pace to some day read that the Government had slapped controls on taxes!

In closing, I would like to say things are really getting out of hand. Why just yesterday, I paid 75 cents to park my car so I wouldn't be fined two dollars while I ate a sandwich worth a dime—for which I really paid 20 cents. So I guess everybody's got troubles one way or another. Just the other day I read where a fellow passed away during a poker game. He died of a rare disease called Five

Aces. Left a wife, three kids and six cops without support.

Well, yours truly must get to work on his income tax papers for "49" and see if he can't figure out some redress. Well, folks, here's hoping I will be here again for December because Santa is on his way.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Local 212 Observes Golden Anniversary

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, O.—By the time this article comes back to Cincy, the long awaited Golden Anniversary of Local 212 will be among the treasured memories of our members. Most all of the Brothers and their families here in the Queen City are busy planning their wardrobes, lining up baby sitters or else on the committee planning for the festivities of the gala affair.

We had what amounted to a dress rehearsal of the big affair on the last Saturday in September when Janet Stoll, the daughter of Fred Stoll, one of the top supers in Cincinnati, married one of our electricians, Clifford Deller. The bride was beautiful in her white satin gown, Cliff was happy and Freddie will probably be months recovering from the occasion. It was the kickoff of the social season here in town with a huge reception attended by all the top brass and will be remembered for a long time.

You know, Brothers, I'm just a social butterfly at heart. I love all the bright lights and the gay music but whether it is a marriage, where the festivities come first or a Golden Anniversary, where the festivities come after many long years, these are solemn occasions and should be respected as such. We members of Local 212 are all too willing to dwell on the gay aspects of this occasion and pass only too lightly over what made this 50th Anniversary possible. You know, Brothers, 50 years is a long time and things have changed a lot and we have made a world of progress in our organization during that time. This celebration has been made possible only by the sacrifices and efforts expended by many of our fathers, uncles and friends. We have had unusually good relations between our employers and the members of Local 212 for the past 20 years but things were not always that way. We had our growing pains, there were strikes and lockouts, and many bloody noses and empty cupboards during the early years of our fight for recognition. There was many a man that sacrificed his job rather than sacrifice his principles, and it was only through the determination, the unity and the cooperation of our early members, all fighting to mold together a

Brotherhood for the betterment of all, that we are able to enjoy the benefits and the high standard of living that we take for granted today. We are living in an era of unexcelled prosperity, our members reaping millions of dollars in wages each year from the seeds of equality that were sown by the vision and foresight, cultivated by the toil and watered by the sweat of our founders. Many of them will not be with us to see their dreams come true but we owe it to them and to ourselves to uphold their ideals and continue their fight during the next 50 years to make this a still better organization, working for the betterment of all.

The future lies ahead and let's face it, Brothers, times will not always be like this. There will be lean years. We don't like to think of them but we know it runs in cycles, so let's keep prepared, keep united, for in unity we have strength.

C. EDWARD KENKEL, P. S.

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Deplores Trend To Monopoly

L. U. 230, VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA —No doubt about it, this democracy is a swell thing. When you want something done which you are not prepared to do yourself, just elect someone else to do it for you, then any time your elected representative fails to deliver the goods, what fun it is to go to the union meeting all primed up to tell the so and so where to get off.

Press secretaries seem to be the exception, since most people don't care to read small type. The undersigned, being newly elected to the job, will be greatly surprised therefore to receive any comments either verbal or written.

Economic trends in British Columbia reflect very accurately those of North America generally. Private enterprise is becoming more private and exclusive every day, sometimes to the point of being government controlled. The small contractor is going deeper into debt, with no relief in sight. The merger of two large lumber concerns puts the control of both export and domestic lumber into the hands of one group, and their entry into the pulp manufacturing field has been greeted with loud cheers by the B.C. Power Commission which had a lot of juice to sell over a wide and thinly populated rural area. We note that since the local utility has been buying from the Commission, the price of juice has gone up in Victoria. Our research department has so far been unable to discover whether the new and more expensive juice contains more vitamins than the B.C. Electric variety from Jordan River. Our linemen and operators claim there is no difference,

and my house meter seems to go just as fast, so perhaps the increased rate was to take care of those countless widows and orphans who own these giant enterprises, and who are having a very tough time these days by all accounts.

Our free gift of 300 square miles of almost virgin territory to ALCAN, complete with scads of hydro power shows our high regard for Andrew Mellon and his successors in the aluminum business. We just can't wait to punch one of those nice new I.B.M. time clocks that always appear in batteries on any of these enterprises. Anybody remember what happened to the A.F. of L. organizer at Arvida, Quebec in 1944 when they tried to organize ALCAN employees there?

Our British Columbia Insurance Scheme is something to write home about, we must discuss it more fully, sometime. At present, a committee is touring the Province asking people for their complaints. This after a petition signed by 250,000 people protesting the increased cost and other bad features of the scheme.

Also under scrutiny by another committee of legislators, (touring on a per diem plus expense basis), is our local Taft-Hartley Act, known officially as the I.C. and A. Act. So far the central labor bodies have vied with one another in naming all the things they don't like about the Act. Curiously enough not one of them has so far stated that the whole thing is an anti-labor measure that should be resisted by us with all our might.

In the annual skirmishes with the employers, our shipyard wiremen have so far made the best score, 25 cents across the board, five more paid statutory holidays, making a total now of eight, and four percent of straight time earnings for annual vacation. The British Columbia Electric boys are conciliating, or perhaps I should say are going through the process of conciliation, at any rate the boss is being a little coy about giving them anything until he has made sure of his first.

The Power Commission members are still marvelling at the ability of the commissioners to dismiss requests for wage increases with a wave of the hand, while Harold Jones and his crew at Puntledge River are up against a ruthless employer and an arbitration board. Good luck Harold, and to all the rest of you.

F. J. BEVIS, P. S.

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Endorses Political Campaign in 1952

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Some very recent developments within the labor movement are cause for both sorrow and gladness. These developments about which I'm going to

write are of utmost importance to all labor to try to straighten out.

Now what are these developments, and how can we, in the labor movement, go about doing anything to help ourselves or alleviate a malignant situation?

The first thing I have in mind is the decision that came out of the A.F. of L. Convention to conduct a "grass roots" campaign in the '52 election. Here, indeed, is something that should make us sit up and take notice because the outcome of the next election and all others to come are of utmost importance to us, and the effects will be felt for years. The second important development was the outright cry that raiding is taking place between some of the affiliated unions. And we call ourselves Brothers. Now, this calls for a lot of thought because any decision that may be forthcoming will pave the way for either good or bad union cooperation.

But one at a time. I think we should look at these developments and see what we can do. Firstly, a "grass roots" campaign. Here you may ask yourself how this would help you even if a friendly Senator was elected. It so happens that labor has spent more time and dollars fighting the Taft-Hartley Act by hiring attorneys than they've spent in political contributions to L.L.P.E. to do the same job another way. What does this show? It shows that instead of fighting the Act in courts, let's fight the sponsors and the proponents with the ballot through hard work and save our treasuries to give more help to the members. I believe a union's primary function is to help the members, not support a group of attorneys. Since I'm sure we all want to do what we can for ourselves, I'd like to propose that each and every local get up a large political committee so the campaign can really be carried back to the voters. Now a lot of you are going to say, "Let the politicians in the local take care of it," but since everyone is going to be affected, then I think everyone should do the job cut out for him to make this election a success for us. And that job is passing out literature, ringing doorbells and many other unglamorous things that make the difference between losing and winning.

Here we are at the second problem and what I hope we can do to right any wrongs that may be done. *RAIDING*. Even the word is nasty. And here is where so many of the black eyes are put on labor. From the results of this nefarious practice come the jurisdictional disputes that always seem to involve some innocent third party who so proudly hails to the public that labor cannot even keep its own house in order. Surely, per capita dues aren't so important to us that we have to steal from our friends to line our pockets with tainted gold.

Three Generations of Family in Local 292



Left to right: Phillip, William, Donald and James Green. Phillip, a journeyman wireman, and Donald, electrical contractor, are the sons of James who is grandfather of William, Don's son.

Or are they? I hope not, because this fighting with one another is going to get us so involved that while we're so busy watching other unions for fear that they may steal from us, I'm afraid a third party may sneak in and deliver such a blow that we'll never recover. Like I said before, we're all in the labor movement to help each other and ourselves, but we won't do it fighting.

So here is my proposal to end this raiding and its result, the jurisdictional disputes. A Court of Labor. Simple enough to work but first we need the will to make it work. It cannot be a prejudiced body like the joint board for jurisdictional disputes because then we're back where we started. This court has to be impartial—its decisions have to be binding and above all, the unions have to support every move it makes. We must honor any decision whether we feel we've been wronged or not. The solidarity of the entire movement is at stake and we had all better protect ourselves so we may progress and not crack from within.

Dear old 292 had the honor of paying tribute to a family within its ranks. And quite a family they are—three generations in the local all at the same time. The father of so many generations is Jimmy Green who retired on May 1, 1951. But even though he has retired he was able to see his son Don, a former Executive Board member, set up one of the finest union shops in town, the Skeldon-Green Electric Company. His other son, Phil, does his bit to help the local

in every way he can, and his grandson and Don's son, William, was recently initiated as an apprentice. The local is proud to have such a fine family and I hope we can expect to have others with the same fine spirit the Green family has shown. Good luck, Jimmy, enjoy your retirement and come up and see us at the meetings whenever you can, and make sure the boys are there like you used to be.

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

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Twelve Apprentices Graduate at Akron

L. U. 306, AKRON, O.—On Tuesday, July 31, 1951, Local 306 and Akron Division, North Central Ohio Chapter, N.E.C.A. jointly celebrated the graduation of 12 of our apprentices. This, our fifth graduation dinner, was held at the Mayflower Hotel and attended by many honor guests. Brother Gordon Freeman, International Vice President of the Fourth District, and Mr. Leo J. Witt, member of the National Apprentice Training Council of N.E.C.A. were the principal speakers and presented certificates of completing apprenticeship to the following: David C. Blauch, Russell L. Beahn, Richard M. Donley, Robert B. Dreese, George W. Foster, Jr., Donald L. Kromer, Edward J. McDowell, Harry Noakes, William C. Russell, Edwin M. Tyler, Howard D. Wood and John Yuhas, Jr. John Yuhas, Jr., is in the United States Air Force and is based in Tripoli. Brother C. W.

Murray, business manager, Local 306, and Mr. A. W. "Boots" Danford, Chapter Manager, North Central Ohio Chapter, N.E.C.A., collaborated in presenting the graduates with gifts. Brother Murray presented billfolds made by a former member's widow, and Mr. Danford tool pouches.

Mr. O. R. Poole and Mr. Harry S. Quine represented the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprentices, Mr. Horace Jellison, assistant superintendent in charge of Vocational Training of Akron, and Mr. George Wetzel, principal of Adult Vocational Training School, spoke on behalf of the Board of Education.

The leaders of our country in government, labor and business have long recognized that the future progress and destiny of our nation depends upon the individual craftsman. The electrical trade has become the fastest expanding in the building industry. This has been accomplished in part through the success of its apprenticeship program through the Brotherhood. The local unions and contractors working hand in hand with the cooperation of Bureau of Apprentices and Boards of Education have offered these apprentices an opportunity only possible in a country like ours. The opportunity is given but it is up to each individual apprentice to take full advantage and receive the most from the program.

We are extremely proud of our graduates and are sure the training they received will prove an asset to their own future, the contractor, and the Brotherhood.

We of Local 306 and the N.E.C.A. appreciate the untiring efforts of the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee consisting of the following men: Brothers R. F. Clark, Leo C. Kempel, D. W. Fraley, W. E. Mallery, and representing the contractors: G. E. Fox, R. H. Vogel, N. P. Michl, J. H. Zufall. Special note must also be given to our teachers, Brother G. Kneifel, Brother J. K. Swigart, Mr. Buss and Mr. Phil Syracopoulos, for these men have given so much of their time and effort to make our program a success. We are now starting another school year. We know there will be many problems ahead but with the fine cooperation shown in the past, the program will continue to grow and progress.

W. E. "BILL" MALLERY, P. S.

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Light Ball Field At St. Petersburg

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—The pioneer spirit of the last century, community participation, was revived and given a boost recently when the members of Local 308 and the Lineman Local 682, in cooperation with Electrical Contractors C.

L. Day and W. A. Brinson, installed 80 1,500-watt floodlights for the St. Petersburg High School football field. These floodlights were an addition and replacement to the original lighting to bring the field up to conference specifications.

This undertaking blazed forth as one of the finest humanitarian projects in this city, since it was started totally without funds. As the plans progressed, enthusiasm ran high, everyone wanted to get into the act. The Quarterback Club furnished floodlights, J. C. Pressly Heating Company, the cost of flying the fixtures here from New Jersey, Coca Cola Company, 15 cases of cokes, McCormick Sandwich Company, cakes and sandwiches, ice and water cooler by Jackson Ice Company.

Perhaps you know from experience that the best laid plans go amiss sometimes, well this was no exception. The fixtures were flown by mistake to Miami, Florida and unloaded Friday evening. The job scheduled for Saturday morning looked hopeless until Mr. J. C. Pressly, being informed of the mistake, sent his company truck to Miami with instructions to the driver to have the fixtures on the job by the next morning. They arrived in record time.

An assembly line for the fabrication of the fixtures was set up by the journeymen. Needless to say, with all of the horseplay and good natured ribbing the entire project was completed with great satisfaction to all.

On a free job of this type the primary need is an efficient ramrod. This was supplied by the business manager in person, S. W. Hadley. A very capable foreman and ice cream supplier, he proved to be.

Climbing and mounting the fixtures on the 65 foot poles were Russell Apple, Ken Nash and James Tisler of Local 682 and Telephone Local 1062 was represented by Charles Long and Willis Icker.

The inside journeymen were: Walter Andrews, Earnest Golly, Alvin Sigler, Julian Morree, Ralph Bean, Charles McKinney, George Andrews, Howard Lowery, Ken Stanton, Evan Nelson, Lewis Yates, Ernie Struthers, Dan Abbott, C. J. Hicks, Lue Vision, J. A. Hobbs, Frank Reed and Milton Johnson.

Apprentices were: Randy Poucher, Mat Jerla, Bill Brian and John Allwörden.

Cincinnati and Cleveland were in the act when they supplied visitors M. Gleberman of 212 and H. F. Chambers of Local 129 to lend a helping hand.

In view of the present day publicity given union organizations the *St. Petersburg Times* with its very favorable publicity, complete with pictures in the Sunday edition was deeply appreciated.

We think this community project

has brought about a better understanding between the public and the members of organized labor of which we are proud to be a part.

DANIEL H. ABBOTT, R. S.

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Praises Work of Vocational School

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—My, how de time do fly! It seems but yesterday that I sent in my last month's article to the *JOURNAL* and yet in the last month many new and progressive happenings have occurred. The new buildings that were only steel skeletons last month are now dressed up in a new coat and vest and have pretty corsages, made up of bright glittering lights, and that is when the I.B.E.W. worker's ego gets proud, for another monument is added to the science and ability of the electrical worker.

Being interested in the teaching and progress of modern electrical training, I visited our home town vocational school and was very much surprised at the high-class, thorough methods that were used to train the boys who will be our future electrical workers. They are taught everything from the simple but accurate methods of drilling a hole in concrete, bending conduit with a hickey, sawing a neat hole in a baseboard for a receptacle, on up to wiring complicated and delicate control systems. One of Local 317's oldest members, Jay Booth, has been the instructor of the electrical apprentice class for several years and having worked with several of his students, I can really appreciate Jay's efforts and the efficient, modern methods of making an electrician. I sincerely believe that all I.B.E.W. members who have not visited a class in training as is offered by such an institution as our Vocational School, should do so. I believe a far better understanding and appreciation of our apprentices would be gained. Remember, a little encouragement and a helping hand to our young fellow workers goes a long way in building up their respect and admiration for union labor and that means a fine asset to our local union.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

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Des Moines Dedicates New Hall at Party

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA.—My, my, how time flies! By the time this is seen in print summer will be gone and fall will be here—the most glorious season of all the year. This is the time when men count their harvest whether it be crops, money, health or achievement.

We of Local Union 347 are very

proud of our achievement in acquiring and improving our new union hall. On Friday evening, September 7th, we celebrated by having a dedication party. This party was no doubt the capital event in the life of Local Union 347. We had as our guests the electrical contractors and their representatives. We also had a number of guest speakers including John Connolly, Jr., a prominent labor attorney of Des Moines; State Senator George O'Malley; Ray Mills, President of the State Federation of Labor and H. F. Kuklish who was substituting for Brother Frank Jacobs, our Eleventh District Representative of the I.B.E.W. The invocation was given by Brother Lester Boat of our local. Brother Art Norman officiated as master of ceremonies and was superb in this capacity.

Mr. Harry Bierman representing the Electrical Contractors of Des Moines presented a watch together with appropriate ceremonies to Brother Virgil Wilfon who had been chosen as the most outstanding apprentice of the year. This was a real honor for Brother Wilfon to be so chosen and we of Local 347 are real proud of him. Brother Connolly (he is an honorary member of 347) spoke in regard to unionism, past and present, and urged all of us to be appreciative of the sacrifices of those who have gone before us in behalf of labor.

Senator George O'Malley told of legislation, past and present, and the effect thereof on organized labor. He urged all of us to be alert to our responsibilities to our union and to our communities. Ray Mills eulogized one of our deceased Brothers and former officer, B. E. Syster. He also thanked Local Union 347 for past favors and offered the full cooperation of his offices in our behalf. Brother Kuklish did a fine job substituting for Brother Jacobs and stressed as did every other speaker the need for all of us to attend and take part in all of the meetings of our local union.

We of Local 347 are very sorry to learn of the illness of our good friend and Brother, O. J. Harvey. Harvey or "Harve", as he is affectionately known, is one of those individuals who is a friend to all of those with whom he comes in contact. When you have worked a day or so with Harvey, it seems that you have known him all of your life. I know that I express the opinion of all that know him when I say, "I am proud to call him my friend."

It is getting late in the season, but fish stories continue to come in. In this regard Brother Mike Walsh comes through with another. He relates that the "Buck Tail Fly" was invented in Ireland. According to Mike, a farmer over in Ireland noticed a large trout grabbing his bull by the tail as it stood in a stream switching flies with

its tail. The farmer tied some hooks to the bull's tail and that, according to Mike, is how the Buck Tail Fly was invented. Perhaps this lure should have been called the "Bull Tale Fly."

Well, Brothers, I've let enough bull tale fly for this time so—see you Friday night.

FRED H. POWERS, P. S.

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Toronto Local Wins 5-Week Strike

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—The course of our negotiations which has run smoothly since 1926 without a serious argument, hit a snag this year and our long record of peaceful negotiations with employers for increases in wages was broken. We started early in the year to negotiate with the hope of convincing employers that we were entitled to a higher increase in our hourly rate than we had ever gained before, due to extraordinary increases in the cost of living as shown in the Cost of Living Index published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. After more than six months of arguing without reaching what we considered a suitable settlement, we took strike action, and this work stoppage lasted for five weeks, which was much longer than anyone expected it to last. It had the desired result in that we gained a 30-cent per hour increase in wages and, retroactive pay for the period from June 1, when our agreement terminated to July 13, when work ceased.

We have always avoided using the Cost of Living Index as a measuring stick for adjusting our wages for fear of being pegged at any particular level of standard of living, but by coincidence that is exactly what has been going on since 1926. We would sign an agreement that would freeze our wages for the period of a year, and the cost of living would advance day by day as merchants eased their prices upwards in line with what the traffic would bear, which had the same effect as reducing our wages day by day. At the end of the agreement period wages would be adjusted and according to record of wages and Cost of Living Index all we were doing was bringing the wages up to the Cost of Living Index. The result has been that we have not in all those years advanced our living standards by as much as two cents per hour. This year we took the plunge and tied our wages to the Cost of Living Index and will receive a five-cent-per-hour increase for every five point increase in the Cost of Living Index, these increases to become part of the basic hourly rate and will not be deducted should the C.O.L. decrease.

We have signed a two year agree-

ment under these conditions but to improve our standard of living we receive a five-cent-per-hour increase at the end of the first year over and above any increases granted due to C.O.L. increases. This five cent increase seems paltry but if we had been working under such an agreement during the past, our wages would now be in the neighborhood of \$2.50 per hour instead of the present \$2.15 per hour.

The members as a whole conducted themselves in a very commendable manner during the dispute and as they could not collect unemployment insurance and there was no strike pay, some of the members were feeling the pinch by the end of the five weeks. There was no complaining or signs of weakening in the fight and they cooperated with the officers of the local union wholeheartedly. We wish to extend our thanks to our many well wishers in the I.B.E.W., and especially to Brother Hugh Bolton, business manager of Local 773, Windsor; Brother Tom Hindley, business manager of Local 120, London; and Brother Harold Patton, business manager of Local 105, Hamilton for their cooperation and assistance rendered during this period.

Employment in the district continues at a very high level, with prospects of this condition continuing indefinitely. There are not many jobs working overtime, but as most of the members are of the opinion that 40 hours of work per week is quite sufficient; they are not starving for lack of overtime.

Our annual dance is scheduled for the night of November 9th and, will be held at the Palace Pier with the usual large number of good prizes being given away and the usual enjoyable time is expected.

The Bowling League is in full swing at the Edward Street Olympia Alleys, with 16 alleys reserved for our use each Wednesday night at nine o'clock. There is always room for anyone desirous of spending a pleasant evening and no one takes it so seriously as to develop ulcers.

The evening classes set up at our request for the improvement of electricians at the Provincial Institute of Trades is under way with classes each Monday and Wednesday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The classes are full now but later on, as some of the members find the pace too rigorous or get lazy, there may be an opportunity for some of those too late to register at the beginning of the season to ease in around the first of the year.

With all this activity going on plus union meetings there is not much time left to do more than 40 hours during the week anyway.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

At Local 363's Annual Clambake



First row standing: John Garrabrant, George Romansky, Exec. Board Members, Wm. Sorensen, Bus. Mgr. Local 215, George Kuhl, Exec. Bd. Member, Harry Pearson, Fin. Sec., Fred Bernhardt, Exec. Board Member. Second row sitting: James Cappozzi, Bus. Mgr. 730, Pat E. Damiani, Bus. Mgr. 363 Al Terry, International Representative, Joseph Liggett, International Vice President, Ed Sagur, Bus. Mgr. 631. Third row sitting on ground. Sal Cernigliaro, Treas., John Doerzph, Rec. Sec., Edward Mayforth, President, George Kettig, Exec. Bd. Member.

Port Arthur's Labor Day Parade Entry



Members of Local Union 390, Port Arthur, Texas, kneeling before local's float in Labor Day parade. In background is headquarters of the hall. In picture, from left, are Joe Savant, C. R. Ellender, Otis Sonnier, F. J. Fenn, F. G. Glad-den and "Dub" Miller. Float won honorable mention in parade.

Spring Valley Local Has Annual Clambake

L. U. 363, SPRING VALLEY, NEW YORK.—Local 363 celebrated its annual Clambake at the Platzl Brau Haus, Ladentown, New York on Saturday, August 11, 1951. It was attended by our International Vice President Joseph Liggett and International Representative Al Terry and the business managers and representatives of surrounding locals.

It was a beautiful day, the food was enjoyed, and a good time was had by all.

J. M. MARAIA, P. S.

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National Officials View Labor Parade

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.—To bring you up to date on our officers, we give the following report. Some of the names will be new to most of you, but most of them are old names in new places. Brother Ernest C. Gones was returned to the office of business manager and financial secretary without opposition. Brother Jack Taylor, treasurer, unopposed; Brother T. J. Daigle, recording secretary unopposed; Brother J.

San Diego Apprentices Gather for Picture



Apprentices of Local 465, San Diego, Calif. Front row, left to right: Neil Jenne, Aurelia Barajas, Scott Edwards, Achille Houle, Homer Roland, Richard Wheelock. Back row, left to right: Buck Simmons, Les Davis, Robert Orr, Vernon Southwell, Leo Flick, Frank Hale, Gene Nothwang, Harold Andrews, Al Parent.

W. "Dub" Miller is our new president; Brother William L. Brown, our new vice president.

Our Executive Board is as follows: Brother G. I. Thompson, chairman; Brother G. A. Roy, secretary; Brothers W. E. Moore, W. A. Girouard and G. W. Walker.

Examining Board is as follows: Brothers L. C. Brown, W. C. Cump-ton, C. R. Ellender, E. E. Lockhart and A. O. Willey.

We had a fine Labor Day parade in Port Arthur sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council. Brother Geo. C. Cantrell, Jr., a member of Local 390 was parade chairman; Brother Joe Savant, a member of Local 390 was parade Marshall. The parade was approximately two miles long, with numerous floats, bands, and 20,000 spectators. Following the parade, guest speakers were State Senator Jep S. Fuller; State Representative Edgar Berlin; Port Arthur Mayor J. P. Logan; County Judge James W. Kirkland, a former member of Local 390, and County Commissioner T. B. Ellison.

Parade prizes were awarded to the three best floats with I. L. A. Local 1175 winning first place, Hughen School for Crippled Children second and Peyton's Confectionery third. Our own Local Union 390 float was awarded honorable mention. Float picture with committee accompanies letter. A hearty thanks and congratulations to our float committee of Floyd G. Glad-den, chairman; F. J. Fenn, Otis Son-nier, C. R. Ellender assisted by Presi-dent J. W. "Dub" Miller and Busi-ness Manager E. C. Gones.

Brothers of Local Union 390 who assisted the Central Trades and Labor

Council with the planning of the parade were H. W. Hansen, Joe Savant, W. C. Cump-ton, Bill Gregory, A. A. Derrough, G. I. Thompson and G. A. Roy.

Along with the L. L. P. E. function, here is a reminder that in the near future we need to be qualified to vote, whether by registering or paying your poll tax. It is not only a privilege but a responsibility for every laboring person to vote. Let's make 1952 a big year for labor by voting and voting together. Only today Senator Robert A. Taft's news release stated that the A.F. of L. helped instead of hurt the reelection chances of 19 Senators it blacklisted as "Enemies of Labor." Let's hope and work to the end that he is wrong. There are three steps we must take to win: first we must qualify to vote, second we must unify, that is to seek out the man whom the majority feels is favorable to our interest, and third to go to the polls and VOTE. Don't let your Brother down! Do your part.

On the work situation here, things are just about even. We have a few men on the bench now and several of the Brothers working out of town. We have several jobs coming up and things should get better before too long.

Our contract negotiating committee has had one meeting with the N.E.-C.A. This committee consists of Brothers E. C. Gones, O. J. Miller and R. W. Kruger. At this time there is nothing concrete to report but by the time this is read, let's hope we have an agreement for a higher scale and more benefits.

This is my first report as I have just been appointed press secretary.

Hope it has been interesting to "yaw!"

FRED CANADA, P. S.

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System-Wide Blackout Hits San Diego

L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—San Diego experienced a system-wide blackout Thursday, September 27. It was the first since 1937. Luckily, and due to quick thinking of many of the operating personnel, no real damage to the equipment was done. It was a good lesson to all concerned including the public, that such things can happen. What started the trouble will be difficult to determine. But one thing cascaded into another until the system collapsed.

The system load at the time was 185 M.W. The house unit was down for annual overhaul at Station B, and a 15 M. W. unit was down for repairs. There was ample capacity when they took a 40 M. W. unit off for minor repairs at Silvergate. The auxiliary power to a 60 M.W. unit failed at Silvergate, throwing that load over the rest of the system. Before any relief to the situation could be obtained, all equipment was so over-loaded the voltage was low and the generators were braked by the load. Having the house unit off, Station B was not able to sustain their own load. Steam pressure was dropped to below 70 pounds.

Once the plants were down it was necessary to start from scratch to pick up again. Southern California Edison supplied power until the

San Diego Honors Old Timers



Old timers of Local 465 who were honored recently included Art Hyder, Shorty Akers, Black Rose, Clark Elliott.

plants were able to start operating again.

The public is so dependent upon electricity that they take it for granted that it is always there. It is an awakening to the people how important it is to have electricity and how dependent they are to its use.

To complicate matters, an electric storm hit Southern California. Between the two, it kept the employees busy. But we found time to celebrate with our apprentices and old-timers by having a party. We had plenty of beer and sandwiches. Everybody had a good time. The local paid honor to all of the apprentices since the apprentice program started.

GEORGE CLARK, P. S.

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Serious Injuries Affect Local 504

L. U. 504, MEADVILLE, PA.—Some time has elapsed since you Brothers have seen 504 in print, so I will apologize for my negligence, which is somewhat due to lack of news.

However, to catch up on a few of the events, I might state that there is no noticeable boom in construction in Crawford County. Quite a bit of small construction exists and with the call for men at the neighboring locals, I guess things are leveling off pretty well all around.

Those who come to my attention on the sick list are Brothers Fausnaught, Pop Warner and Davy Davidson. Brother Fausnaught was the victim of an auto accident and has had a rough time. A more recent accident involving Davy Davidson happened at Washington, Pennsylvania, while he was on his way to his Florida home. Davy and his wife were seriously hurt and the car was demolished. They are hospitalized in the Washington, Pennsylvania, Hospital and would sure like to hear or talk

to you Brothers. Davy can be remembered by many as tool room man at the American Viscose job.

A hat donation of \$22.00 was presented Pop Warner, who fell and broke a bone in his foot on a job at Butler, Pennsylvania. He has since recovered, however, and is back on the job, for which we are all pleased.

A similar donation of substantially the same amount was given Brother Fausnaught. We hope all turns out O.K. for him and wish to express our deepest sympathy for the loss of his wife.

Brother Robert Johnston having been elected president resigned to take a job in Arizona for Allegheny Equipment Company. Brother Walter Kightlinger being vice president will fill the unexpired term and Brother Ralph Mount will fill the chair of vice president by appointment. Brother Merle Jannott is secretary, Brother Gilbert Rickart, treasurer; Brother W. C. Kohler, business agent and financial secretary; Brothers Joe Gano, Robert Whitbeck and Earl Saul are on the Executive Board and Brothers Stephen Waid, Isaiah Rickard and Merle Jannott on the Ex-amining Board.

Sorry the picnic was cancelled—we hope for a get-together in the near future. Here's signing off and send in your news.

RALPH MOUNT, P. S.

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Reports on ILPA Awards to Journal

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, dear readers, another 30 days have rolled around, and with it time to sit at the old typewriter to try and tap out something that will interest you and at the same time let you know just the situation as it is and nothing more. So here I sit with just those ideas in mind and will try to put it

down so that everybody will understand it and I hope enjoy it.

First let me call to your attention that the International Labor Press of America (AFL) has just closed its 40th convention at San Francisco, September 16th. And as reports drift back to us here in Mobile, it is very encouraging indeed. One writer says, "This one was the most constructive meeting in the long history of the ILPA, was the best attended and attracted more attention than any previous meeting of the association." It was also reported that J. Scott Milne of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was one of the wheelhorses throughout the proceedings.

I also understand that the JOURNAL came in for some first prizes. Two in fact. One was for Excellence in Typography and Presswork—International Union publications, news or magazine format. The other was for the best editorial. So you see dear readers we do have something in our JOURNAL after all.

While we are on the subject of press associations, I have a little idea that has been flapping around in my head for some little time. Yes, there is space for it to flap around. As there seems to be associations for this and that and the other thing, what about the idea of forming a Press Secretary Association? Just some kind of an organization that will permit the press secretaries to get together say about once a year, or maybe every two years. Maybe better still, let them have their little get together at the same time and place as the International Convention of the IBEW. Don't you think that such a thing is possible, Mr. Editor? If others can organize, why can't we? A lot of good could come out of such gatherings. Great and big things have come from very humble beginnings. Just remember this idea dear Editor, and sometime when you'd like a little something to do, (goodness knows when that may be) let it flap around in your head and let's see what you can do with the idea.

I also understand that Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor in President Truman's cabinet, also attended the ILPA convention. He is indeed a brilliant man, and also a courageous one. Those of us who have had the pleasure of knowing him and listening to him talk realize that he is a man of courage, and one who will go a long way in this democracy of ours. I had the pleasure of meeting him and listening to him at the convention last year in Miami. I told him then that it would be an extreme pleasure for me to some day vote for him for president. As you know, he gave up the opportunity of being Governor of his state, Massachusetts, to stick by his friend Truman.

Frank Bird Generating Plant, Billings, Montana



Operating staff for Montana Power Company. Left to right, front row: George Porter, Boiler Operator; Sidney MacArthur, Shift Foreman; Bill Gaudet, Control Room Operator; George McFarren, Control Room Operator; Earl Carlson, Boiler Operator; Forrest McBride, Boiler Operator; Lyal Piatte, Control Room Operator, Vice President of Local 532. Left to right, back row: Fred Ashall, Shift Foreman; Bill Ingram, Auxiliary Operator; Walt Newman, Superintendent; Kenny Rambold, Auxiliary Operator; Ralph Brownell, Shift Foreman; George Rekston, Boiler Operator; Lester Streeper, Auxiliary Operator; Kenny Frazer, Control Room Operator. Not in the picture: Cleo Brown, Shift Foreman; Bus Trebor, Auxiliary Operator.

In closing let me say, "From a little acorn the great oak grew."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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First Steam Plant Installed at Billings

L. U. 532, BILLINGS, MONT.—We

are sending to the JOURNAL pictures of the I.B.E.W. crew who performed the electrical installation on the Montana Power Steam Plant.

This is the first steam plant erected by the Montana Power Company. They have a number of Hydro Electric plants throughout the State of Montana but have never used steam before this time.

The Montana Power Company's generating plants up to this time have always been hydro plants, and are scattered over the western two-thirds of the state. The first steam plant will go on the line sometime this fall. It is a 60,000 K.W. hydrogen-cooled General Electric machine and will be driven by a Tandem Compound Steam Turbine which will operate at 850

Part of Billings Construction Crew on Job



Inside wire construction crew of Local 532 at site of new steam plant. Front row, left to right: H. G. Nelson A. P. Johnson, George Kelly, M. J. Bell, T. R. Gray, S. F. Flanagan, Ralph H. Shirley, H. B. Quick, G. W. Hibscher, John Bird, foreman. Back row, left to right: Chas. Robinson, H. C. Melvin, Local 46, Manley Bell, Robert McCracken, Robert Harrold, G. A. Litton, H. G. Rollen, G. D. Fleming, Bernard Cahill, Elmer Walter, job steward; F. M. Connors, foreman; O. M. Allison, superintendent, Local 716; F. M. Fennell, business manager, Local Union 532. Brother Dean M. White is not pictured.

pounds of steam superheated to 905 degrees Fahrenheit.

The steam generating unit is of Foster Wheeler make and will generate 675,000 pounds of steam per hour. The plant is located about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Billings, Montana, and will tie in with the rest of the Montana Power Company's vast network of transmission lines.

Local Union 532 of Billings furnished all electricians on the construction of this plant.

The shift foremen and the control room operators are all experienced hydro men but with no previous experience in steam. The rest of the operating crew has had no experience in any generating plant.

The entire crew has undergone extensive training at the Montana Power Company's expense.

The I.B.E.W. has had working

agreements with the Montana Power Company for over 25 years and has had very good labor relations with management throughout all these years.

The operating staff is 100 percent I.B.E.W., many having been members for over 20 years.

We are very unfortunate here in our jurisdiction in view of the fact that we have no defense work here at all and the way it looks we will not be apt to have any. The curb on materials for domestic and commercial building will cause a lot of our wiremen to move to other locations for employment in the very near future, as our building trades work here is just about at a close until after the defense emergency is over.

LYAL PIATTE, V. P.,
F. M. FENNEL, B. M.

Local Reports on Cooperative Meeting

L. U. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—I have just attended the Tennessee Valley Joint Cooperative Committees meeting and these committees are doing some of the finest work I have ever known. Labor and management really get down to business. Just to show what has been accomplished by such committees, I am giving a detailed report of same:

SUGGESTIONS

Summary for 1951

Statistics on suggestions handled by cooperative committees during fiscal year 1951 are attached. The table below summarizes statistics on suggestions year by year.

The total number of suggestions was eight fewer than last year, an insignificant difference in itself. But about a third more employees were represented this year due largely to Widows Creek and Johnsonville. Thus the number of suggestions per 100 employees decreased from 15 to 11—the lowest since records have been kept and the sharpest drop.

The total accepted suggestions increased from 68.8 percent last year to 73.2 percent this year; the total rejected increased from 13.5 to 14.1; and the total pending decreased from 17.7 to 12.7. The decrease in pending suggestions is gratifying. Last year the central committee was somewhat concerned with the large number of pendings, and urged the locals to try to break the log jam.

Grouping Committee for Evaluation

The central committee in previous meetings has seemed generally agreed that the most practical yardstick for evaluating the work of committees is the number of suggestions per 100 employees. For commendation in 1950 the central body selected the two highest committees in each of three size-groups: committees representing under 100 employees; 100-200; and over 200. It did not accept a suggestion to recognize the outstanding committees in each of the four major administrative divisions because it thought recognition should be on a TVA basis rather than a divisional basis.

This just shows what can be done

by union and management. They are really doing business in a business-like manner. Everyone profits by it.

We have a panel board meeting which I am very proud of. We have 16 local unions in the Valley and about every three or four months we have a panel board meeting with delegates from each local union. They are elected by each local union that attends. These delegates really do a fine job of ironing out all difficulties between each local union and management.

Brother T. H. Payne is our International Officer and he calls these meetings and is doing a fine job for all of the I.B.E.W. members in the Valley. I cannot forget Brother Gordon A. Freeman, who was the first International officer we had here. T.V.A. had just started and things were really rough here. He is one of the hardest workers and fairest minded officers I have ever known. With Brother Freeman and Brother Payne's leadership and great knowledge of labor needs, we in the Valley have raised our standards of living and working conditions.

FELIX A. CANTRELL, P. S.

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Full Organization Urged in Montreal

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—With all due respect to Local Union 773 of Windsor, Ontario and all its members, I must say "there's no place like home!" I enjoyed working with all of them, and appreciated the fine welcome given to all our members of 568.

It was indeed a pleasure and a surprise to see so many new faces at our last regular meeting. We had 15 initiations of "A" members, and I believe congratulations are in order to our Business Agent, Brother Chartier, who organized well over 200 new members this past summer without the help of an International Representative.

We are happy to report that Broth-

Fiscal Year	Total number of suggestions	Doing the job better, quicker, cheaper, easier	Improving employment conditions	Promoting safety and health	Improving morale	Accepted No.	percent	Rejected No.	percent	Pending No.	percent	No. per 100 employees
1943	184	36	32	16	100	165	89.7	19	10.3			
1944	270	70	83	31	86	252	93.3	18	6.7			
1945	378	156	83	53	86	331	87.6	47	12.4			13
1946	425	162	116	81	66	351	82.6	74	17.4			14
1947	539	242	135	95	67	443	82.2	95	17.6	1	.2	13
1948	560	239	124	114	83	456	81.4	63	11.3	41	7.3	14
1949	542	244	90	127	81	421	77.7	77	14.2	44	8.1	13
1950	606	318	88	135	65	417	68.8	82	13.5	107	17.7	15
1951	598	314	92	109	83	438	73.2	84	14.1	76	12.7	11
GRAND TOTAL	4,102	1,781	843	767	717	3,274	79.8	559	13.6	269	6.6	13

er H. L. Roy of Local Union 1118, Quebec City, has been appointed full time organizer for the Province of Quebec. Our best wishes to you, Brother Roy! You have a big job on your hands! There are well over 3,000 potential new members in the city of Montreal alone, just waiting to be organized. I don't mean waiting to join our union—for that they have to be shown, to be told how and why, and that's where the organizer comes in. It is hard to realize that we have been without an International Representative for over six months in the whole Province of Quebec. It's like driving a car with no hands!

Only when all, or substantially all, of these thousands of electrical workers in our city are organized, can this union body exercise the strength it should exercise and secure the improved conditions deserved by our members.

We hope that all our members will do their utmost to attend the annual dance of our local organized by the Social and Welfare Committee. Indications are that the whole thing will be a real gala affair. Brother Hugh Lafleur is in charge of the entertainment, and many varied attractions will be presented in addition to the dance music which will be supplied by a seven piece orchestra and a trio as well. The whole thing is called for Friday, October 12th. Brothers A. Marquis and L. Joubert are the other very busy members on the committee these days as well as your scribe who is not doing much but at least doing his best. Don't forget, Brothers, the tickets are only one dollar each, and it's all coming back to you, one way or another.

All you "new members," don't forget to read and study your Constitution, and pay special attention to Article 23, Section I. and remember that your attendance at the business meetings is your first step towards the success of your organization.

Your president and your officers need your moral support and your help. There are a lot of small things in your local that can make your working conditions a little better. We gain them only by working in that direction and with the help of every member.

What do you say, fellows? Let's get behind this thing and give it a lift. Put a big red circle around the date of your next regular meeting, and come on down and meet your friends.

Regards to all our Brothers of 568 working with Local Union 353 in Toronto and Local Union 773 in Windsor. See you all again next month.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

Reviews Elections And Local's Status

L. U. 583, EL PASO, TEXAS—As this is my first attempt to write an article, having been given this job of press secretary at the last meeting, please bear with me on this article.

Local Union 583, under the able leadership of Joe Roberts, our business agent, who was reelected in June by an overwhelming majority of the Brothers, has had two years of comparatively good times.

D. T. Young, our able and likeable president was also reelected and we know he will continue to rule the meetings and select committees with his usual skill.

Our secretary, Jimmy Vogel, a youngster in age compared to yours truly, but old in electrical wisdom, will do a good job as recorder. Jimmy, a wee lad of about six feet, two inches and 200 pounds certainly does hold down his end of the table.

Our "E" Board is made up of considerably younger blood who are really "583-conscious." All in all, our local is surely in good and conscientious hands; so expect 583 to do things this year that are even more outstanding than in the past.

Bringing you up to date, our scale is \$2.50, which came about in two stages through much arbitration between our contractors and our very able committee, and was finally worked out to the satisfaction of both parties and the body as a whole. Goodwill between our negotiating committee and the contractors was a very dominant factor throughout. Our negotiation now being completed, we sincerely hope that our requests to the Wage Stabilization Board for 25 cents an hour increase will be granted.

Local 583 has had considerable housing work, mostly government projects: a 30,000 KVA additional unit to El Paso Electric's Power Plant; work at White Sands, and now prospects of an addition to the Standard Oil Plant of a Hi-Test Cracking Unit and considerable work at our surrounding Army Installations, some of which are now under way. Yours truly is working out at the power plant where the Power Company is constructing three more cooling towers as water, because of this prolonged drought, is a grave situation. In fact, the towers will be supplied by four or six wells, making the Company independent of the irrigation water from the drainage canal on which they've been entirely dependent for years.

Previously I mentioned that 583 was out to do things this year. Well, at a special meeting last Wednesday, a sample of this long-range thinking was brought to our attention. A dream of Joe's seems to be coming

true. Local 583, after several months of work by our business agent and committee, appointed by our president, came up with the news that they'd located a fine piece of property in a very convenient location at a good price, and after having said property checked and rechecked by competent persons wished that the body would sanction its purchase. After a brief interval of discussion, where "nays" were conspicuous by their absence, the motion was made and seconded that the committee buy said property, and a rousing standing vote cinched the motion. So at my next writing who knows, 583 should have its own office in its own building. I sincerely hope so, having immediately rushed from the meeting to look over said property.

Saturday evening, September 8, we had a party, a party that will be hailed as a masterpiece of good judgment and planning in every respect. One hundred and fifty members, and any outside men working out of 583, their families, and the contractors and their families all met up in the old rock quarry high up on Scenic Drive at the new Pistol Club of the El Paso Police and other City Organizations. There, we had a superb chicken dinner served by a local caterer who is very partial to organized labor. Later we danced to fine music and during the intermission walked outside. One side offered towering cliffs of the quarry, some over 200 feet high, the other side and front, a spectacular view of the city almost below. Everyone had fun and the children were in seventh heaven as the cokes never seemed to diminish in quantity regardless of their forays. Many entered the dances, too, as they were mixed up from a Paul Jones to a hot Mexican number. Yes, it was a real party and I'm sure that for years to come when such doings are mentioned, the reply will be, "Do you remember the swell party we had in the quarry in '51?"

Well, I believe that I've brought you up to the minute on the 583 doings, so this will be all for now.

REGINALD C. GROTHE, P. S.

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Appeal for Unity Echoed by Local

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA—Greetings and salutations. We were pleasantly surprised when Brother Bob Gray, Local 6, San Francisco, called up on the phone to say hello and that he saw our name in the JOURNAL. It is good to know that you have one reader anyway. Bob is our former boss and a good Brother. Thanks, Bob.

A report by our business manager

at our regular meeting on September 14 should go a long way toward eliminating some of the misunderstanding existing among some of the members about some of the conditions in this area and the way they are being handled by the business manager. The talk was straightforward and to the point and entirely uncontested. I endorse such talks and also the manner in which they are given.

There is much news coming out of the A. F. of L. Convention in San Francisco and I shall leave that to the more able reporters but there is one item that I shall use to introduce my subject for discussion.

The different speakers all stressed the need for unity and concerted effort on the part of labor. They appealed to all members of organized labor to contribute money and effort to the political action planned for the coming year. An appeal for money for political purposes always meets with some resistance from the rank and file—they want the benefits promised but are reluctant to pay for same, at least in advance, and understandably so.

The laboring man knows he needs someone to look after his political welfare and he knows he is going to pay the bill, but he is now at the point where he is wondering what his money is buying him and just who is looking out for him.

The member knows that the leaders of his labor organization expressed complete dissatisfaction with the price control office and with the head of that office and then without any explanation, the leaders reversed their earlier expressed intention of not accepting the policy of the administration and came out strongly in favor of that same policy.

The rank-and-file members would like an explanation of this complete reversal of opinion and also we would like to have it understood that all members of organized labor are not the Johnny-come-latelys who do not know how to ask for an explanation, and who would be afraid to if they did. Some members of rank and file status feel that they are of equal importance with other individuals, even those engaged in the political policy making.

The manner in which the functions of the different branches of government and various other admin-

istrative groups have been carried out in the postwar years indicates to the dues-paying member that it is not only at the lower levels that a little education could be put to good use.

I appeal to the top men in labor to remember that although the rank and file member is silent, that is no indication that he doesn't think. You may shape this thinking by giving him an understanding of what is going on and why—particularly why.

WILLIAM C. (Bill) HURTADO, P. S.

International Aids In Wage Increase

L. U. 601, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS—Having recently been appointed Press Secretary for Local 601, I will try to give you an idea of the current events in our jurisdiction. At the first meeting in July the following officers were installed, Brothers O. L. Welch, president; the undersigned, vice-president; Harold Glick, treasurer; R. B. McNattin, financial secretary; Glen Wilskey, recording secretary, and last but not least, Harold Vaughn, business agent.

Prior to last May we too had our problems negotiating a new wage agreement with our contractors. Having exhausted all other possibilities to coming to a new agreement when our contract had expired, we called in Brother Collins from the International and with his help we were granted a 17½ cent increase on the hour, which brings our scale to \$2.50 an hour.

Several of our local contractors have quite a few good sized jobs, some of which are now under construction with others being anticipated soon. With new building projects at the University of Illinois and around 11 million dollars under contract at Chanute Field, Illinois, our local is pretty well supplied for some time. At present we have approximately 170 men working, and are happy to report that no one here is walking the streets for electrical work. Besides our own members we have several working on permits.

We have a fine group of apprentices studying under Scotty Johnson, their instructor. This class meets once a week at one of the local schools.

Brother George Martin, one of the charter members of this local, who is a diabetic patient, had the misfortune to lose one of his legs through surgery. In spite of his age he is getting along fine with the aid of crutches.

A while back we lost one of our charter members, George Said, who had been City Electrician in Cham-

paign for 20-odd years. This position is now being filled by Brother Joe McNeely in Champaign and by Brother Olin Starr in Urbana.

JIM ALLEN, P. S.

Tour of Albuquerque Area Described

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO—The postman took a walk on his day off and the bus driver took a ride and your scribe on his vacation visited the farthest unit in our jurisdiction, Deming, which is more than 300 miles from our office in our own building in Albuquerque. It was on Saturday though, and the shift changed just after my getting there, which did not give me much time to visit with many of the Brothers. But I did enjoy talking with Brother Wilder Coryell and Brother Steward Trailer. I learned the stand-by units are always ready to take over part of the load at all times and their main load other than residences is mining and farming. Farmers in that area almost exclusively pump their irrigation water from underground.

I enjoyed talking with the Brothers and am sorry I failed to make a note of the names of the Brothers on the graveyard shift. These 19 members are doing a good job taking care of our jurisdiction in that area.

We have other units a far piece from our local union building at Albuquerque—Santa Fe unit, 62 miles; Las Vegas unit, 130 miles and Farmington, 185 miles.

But to get on with the vacation. After visiting a nephew at Tucson, we drove to again visit Hoover Dam, the world's highest, to see whether those things we saw last time were true. In 12 years the load capacity has grown. Power plant capacity is now 1,850,000 horsepower. The boat trip on Lake Mead, the world's largest reservoir, to this resident of a semi-arid region was more than worth the time and effort. We also visited Las Vegas, Nevada, where all that you have heard about the gambling is more than true, for one cannot describe the ease and the inducements they have provided to separate you and your hard earned money. And should you take a whirl with those one armed bandits, be sure to take the restraining influence with you like I did, for she said, "Let's fool them," so we were able to get away with only putting a third of the easily won jackpot back in the machine.

We enjoyed Palo Alto, California, a ride on the Bay at San Francisco, a dip in the Pacific waters in an indoor pool at Santa Cruz, the Big Trees at Santa Cruz Park, Monterey

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CAMPAIGN**

Bay, Carmel, the moonlight on the desert, and '50 Powerglide Chevy acted swell. But am now back at work and the vacation is only a pleasant memory.

This local was saddened by the tragic passing of one of its members, Brother Francis H. Hughes, who died September 19th, the result of an auto accident in Oklahoma. It is reported another car failed to observe a stop sign. This fatal auto accident should be a reminder to all of us to be more cautious in our driving. Brother Hughes' wife was also seriously injured. The funeral was held in his former home in Cazenovia, New York. Two of his sons are also members of this local union. To Brothers Duane and Gordon, the passing of your Dad is a distinct loss to this local and our family has lost a good friend.

W. L. STROHECKER, P. S.

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Chester Local Names "Men of the Month"

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—It has been sometime since Local 654 has sounded off in the JOURNAL so we thought we better let our many friends know we are still around.

The bi-annual election is over, with many of the old timers back in office and a number of newcomers who already are doing an excellent job of running the local business.

Even the boys who ran and lost are still attending meetings, working on committees, and doing all they can as individuals to keep 654 a local to be proud of.

Lack of materials has slowed things up a little but there is enough work around to keep all the fellows going and the future looks pretty good.

We have formed a little Social Club known as "The Men Of The Month." They are all swell guys and I'm sure you would like to meet a few. Here they are: Russ Anderson, outdoor boy; Jim Armstrong, husky lad; Hen Asher, lots of pep; Slim Austin, farmer; Al Bryant, school teacher; Steve Bailey, lineman; Joe Baker, everybody likes him; Johnnie Bascelli, nice appearance; Clif Beacham, good man in the air; Ed Breining, control man first class; Clif Browning, always a gentleman; Brad Bryant, all around good man; Jake Campbell, old timer; Muscles Calhoun, nice guy; Vince Caligiuri, house builder; Bill Carr, young executive; Bert Chambers II, looks like Bing Crosby and Bert Chambers III, handsome lad.

Honorary Man of the Month is: Les Swank, press secretary, Local Union 139, Elmira, N. Y. Congratulations on the 50th anniversary of Local Union 139 from Local Union 654, Chester, Pennsylvania.

G. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Women in Radio and Television



Many women in the WAC are entering radio and television fields in the Army's Signal Corps. Sgt. Mary Lafler of Naples, New York is responsible for the control panel at Military Amateur Radio Station in the Pentagon Building.

Likens Assessment To Blood Transfusion

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—We had a very good turnout for the meeting of August 9. We voted on the one percent assessment and it was approved by an overwhelming majority. Some of the boys doubted the necessity of it, but after listening to Brother Tom Conroy our business agent and Brother John Golden, I noticed they voted for it. Brother Cutler compared it to a person who needed a blood transfusion because he was temporarily ill. He did it in such a way that it made a lot of sense and still was humorous.

I think if it were put to a vote Brother O. C. "Cal" Brewer would be voted the sharpest dresser by a landslide.

All the boys are working and there are a few out-of-town men scattered about on different jobs.

I hear some of the boys complaining of the heat. Man, one winter like the last on the new Ford plant in Cleveland would make them change their minds. A lot of men from this local were up there last winter. Some

of them are still trying to thaw out.

Our sister local in Lancaster, Ohio has some nice jobs down there. One is an addition to their hospital. Lots of fine boys down there.

I'm running out of chatter so I'll close. (Personal to members of Local 683. How about telling me about your jobs? My address is in the phone book.)

LEO L. GERHOLD, P. S.

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Heart Attack Claims Member of Local 697

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—Death swung his scythe again and took one of our members. Marshall Turley was stricken by a heart attack in his home September 2. He leaves a wife, son and daughter. He was a large, healthy appearing man and his death came as a surprise to all of us. Enclosed herewith is a copy of resolutions, our humble way of showing our respects and sympathy to a deceased Brother and his family. It is a custom that we have always maintained and I am sure that all of

the boys of Local Union 697 also join me in offering our deepest sympathy to Brother Turley's family.

Well, well, there is a chill in the air up here in Indiana and it won't be long before there will be an odor of burning leaves in the air and old Jack Frost will be out with paint brush.

Reminds one of the wonderful Riley poem, "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock." It gives one a nostalgic feeling to read some of his poems. What a man he was, and how he could play on the heartstrings of his readers.

Local Union 696 has a big industrial building program due this fall and winter but any electrician desiring to go to work here should first contact our business manager, H. P. Hagberg, telephone — Sheffield 387, Hammond, Indiana.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

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Chicagoan Makes Fast Alaska Tour

L. U. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.—Have just returned from a trip to Fairbanks, Alaska where I was to have attended a celebration of the cut-over of a new telephone exchange scheduled for August 18th. It may seem strange that I would go all the way to Alaska for a cut-over of a telephone exchange, but this one was to be a little different from the general run of cut-overs.

This was to be a real celebration—in fact a civic event. Territory and city officials were to be present as well as officials of telephone companies and officials of labor organizations.

In view of the fact that the Automatic Electric Company built the telephone equipment and the Automatic Sales Corporation installed said equipment, both companies having agreements with Local 713 I.B.E.W. covering the electrical work involved, and also in view of the fact that I was to attend the Metal Trades Convention in San Francisco and would be on the West Coast near the date of the "cut over," and further because the Automatic Electric Company has had signed agreements with Local 713 for more than 40 years without a strike or lockout, the officers of Local 713 felt that it would be fitting that I represent the local union and participate in the festivities connected with this cut-over.

So much for the reasons for going, now I will attempt to relate some of the many experiences we had (Mrs. Schilt was with me) while in Alaska.

We left Chicago by automobile and made stops at the Bad Lands, Black Hills, Yellowstone Park and the Grand Coulee Dam, arriving in Seattle in time to get a plane for Fairbanks which left Seattle at 12:15

A.M. on August 16th. The flight was an eight hour non-stop one and we landed in Fairbanks at 6:15 A.M. the same day. (There is a two-hour difference in time between Seattle and Fairbanks.)

About 45 minutes before we landed in Fairbanks I received quite a shock. The captain of the plane had received a telegram for me as we were leaving Seattle, but neglected to give it to me. The telegram was from an official of the Automatic Electric Company stating that the cut-over had been postponed indefinitely.

Obviously nothing could be done about that so we decided to make the best of a bad situation. Shock number two came when we found we had no reservations at the hotel, shock number three came when we discovered that the last one of our Local 713 members had left town the Saturday previous and shock number four came when we found out that the regular business agent of the union was out of town and that his assistant would not be at the union office until 5:00 P.M.

To make a long story short, the Superintendent of the Telephone Company came to our assistance and we did get a room about 1:30 that afternoon. It was just 30 hours since we had had a chance to get some real rest.

That evening I went to the office of the Electrical Workers Union and met Brother Jackson who informed me that the cut-over was delayed because they had trouble getting cable splicers and due to that fact the outside work was not finished. Jackson felt that it would be a week or more before the cut-over could be made. During the conversation with Jackson he stated that their wage scale for mechanics was \$3.50 per hour with double time for all overtime. Work was generally plentiful during the summer months, but due to weather conditions slackened off considerably during the winter. He strongly urged that no electrical worker should come to Alaska to work without first contacting the business agent of the area in which he proposed to work. Brother Niemi, acting business agent in Anchorage and Brother Harry McCrea, business agent in Juneau took the same position stating that much hardship and suffering could be avoided if members would write first and be guided by advice given.

Getting back to the cut-over we decided that as long as we had come all this distance and having spent some real money in getting to Fairbanks that we would stay around for awhile until we could get some more definite information. In the meantime so as to have something to do we took a tour offered by the Wein Air Lines to Kotzebue, Nome and back to Fairbanks. Kotzebue is the largest Eskimo settlement in North America

and is located north of the Arctic Circle on the Arctic Ocean. There we had a chance to talk with the natives, see how they lived, took pictures and attended an entertainment put on by the Eskimos. The next day we flew to Nome where we were shown where gold was originally discovered in Alaska and how mining operations are carried on during this modern age. We were also shown the thawing operation which must take place before mining can be done due to the fact that the earth is frozen within two feet of the surface the year around.

Upon our return to Fairbanks we were contacted by Mr. Glascoe, superintendent of the Telephone Company who offered to drive us out on the "Alcan Highway." We were very happy to accept this invitation and will say here that any one who cares to rough it a little and doesn't mind paying forty-five cents a gallon for gas need have no fear of driving to Fairbanks on the Alcan Highway. It was on this trip that we were told that the Fairbanks cut-over would not be made for two weeks or more.

Anyone who knows anything about prices of food and lodging in Alaska knows that unless we had unlimited funds we had better get going.

We decided to visit McKinley Park and then go on to Anchorage. We got some wonderful views of Mt. McKinley and were very thankful that the weather was so good.

In Anchorage, Business Agent Niemi made a special effort to show us around. I was glad to learn that the telephone equipment for Anchorage had been built by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company. Local 713 has had an agreement with the Kellogg Company for the past 12 years and our relations with that company are very good. It sure is good to see union equipment in these exchanges especially when it is built by your own members.

We flew from Anchorage to Juneau and contacted Brother Harry McCrea who is business agent for the local union in that city. Was sorry to learn that the telephone equipment in Juneau is not union made. This reminded me of the St. Louis Convention where I happened to be chairman of the Resolutions Committee. In that convention a resolution was passed which called for special attention to be paid to organizing telephone manufacturing plants. It is one of my fondest hopes that I live to see the day that all telephone manufacturing plants are organized under the I.B.E.W. banner, thereby giving the workers in that industry the wages and conditions they deserve.

Since my return to Chicago I have been informed that the Fairbanks cut-over finally took place on August 31st. Fairbanks now has an up-to-date union-manufactured, union-oper-

ated and union-maintained telephone exchange.

In closing, I wish to say that from what I saw in Alaska, I am sure we have nothing to fear as far as an invasion of this country is concerned from the Alaska angle. If an enemy did by chance make a landing, it would be for a very, very short duration, believe you me.

J. F. SCHILT, B. M.

Local Has Novel Parade Characters

L. U. 733 PASCAGOULA, MISS.—This local finally perked up and got "on the ball" Labor Day. For years gone by, our Labor Day parade has depreciated to a procession of ears and tissue paper. After several years of sending a car or two, and last year, of sending our best wishes only, 733 and several of its working Brothers decided to steal the show on Labor Day.

With little preparation, and much ambition, Brothers Guilotte, Cox, and Lide, together with Brother Tom Reed, the business agent, created quite a stir. Brother Guilotte was dressed as . . . well, your guess is as good as mine, rubber ears and nose, black wig, and false mustache. (Many are wondering why the mustache was false!)

Brothers Cox and Lide were arrayed in minstrel fashion, bow ties, patches and all, on a pickup truck of one of our local contractors. The truck carried a sound system, and the strains of "Mammy", surpassed only by the late, and famous, Al Jolson were cast on the air for the enjoyment of all. Driver on the truck and co-conspirator in the plan was the business agent, Tom Reed.

Best of all, however, in the line of our trade was Brother Guilotte's display, on the luggage rack atop his car. The display consisted of every imaginable tool, from eyebrow tweezer to climbing hooks, used by electricians. One subject of conjecture has been the knife, fork and spoon completing the display. There, we must assume, lies the secret of Labor Day. Perhaps without organized labor we would be using the rest of those tools, but have little use for the knife, fork and spoon.

We believe that we gave an account of Local 733, (the only display in the parade) and sincerely hope that other crafts in organized labor will take up the challenge in years to come.

Only by this spirit, can we keep our cause before a misled and misunderstanding minority of the public. Public relations men are we, who are proud of our International, our local, our craft, and our land, to the extent that we will work, talk, and live for our cause.

P.S. A good time was had by all!

RICHARD L. LIDE, P. S.

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Ohio Local Elects New President

L. U. 823, ALLIANCE, O.—Been meaning to do this for weeks but after all, in a small local like 823, we never have much to write about. Nobody "gone fishing," no banquets, no 50-year pins. And who wants to read any more about the Taft-Hartley law?

However, we just finished up with an election. I know it is the wrong way to think about it, but we all wondered if there was anybody who could fill Brother President Mitchell's shoes. But we all know now that Brother Howells is making a mighty good try at it. Our new Recording Secretary, Brother Charles Sorensen, replaces Brother Willard Miller. You know, I worked for Brother Miller's father, Irwin Miller, 40 years ago, pulling wire. And like father, like son—they are both good wherever you put them.

When it came to replacing our Financial Secretary, Brother Louis Furguele, well, we just didn't try. Brother Louis has been so good so long, we just didn't have the timber to replace him.

As this letter goes to press, we are enrolling a class of journeymen for the study of blueprinting, for night classes this winter.

I liked the way Brother Percy Johnson of Mobile, Alabama, wrote his letter in the July *Worker* about the increased assessment vote on the rocking-chair money. Brothers, if you haven't read this letter, dig up the July number and see why you voted for the increased dues, if you did, as there are a lot of us old wire jerkers who are about ready for the rocking chair.

This won't be a regular monthly affair, at least for a while. Sometimes I run out of gas, and then the deadline creeps up too fast. A month used to seem a long time 40 years or so back, but gosh, it seems as though I am tearing a leaf off the calendar every other day. But when I have something to talk about, I'll be back.

JACK FROST, P. S.

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Texas Legislature Gives Bad Medicine

L. U. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.—The decision was made at the last meeting that L. U. 850 needed a press secretary, so I was, you might say, conscripted for the job. My hardest job in high school and college was to write a theme or essay, but I will try

this venture until the gang gets tired of it and relieves me of the job.

Organized labor in Texas had the "two" punch of the "one-two" thrown at it in the last session of the state legislature. It was a vicious blow, brought by a very vicious anti-labor business. It had already had the "one" punch landed before. The bill that became a law September 7, 1951, made it necessary that all local union bylaws and written agreements be rewritten in order that they would not violate the law. It was quite a scramble to get these documents rewritten and approved by September 7.

This law was passed with the help of a great number of people in Texas that hold membership in different labor organizations. The potential friendly votes in Texas could elect people to the state law-making bodies that would repeal all of the union-breaking laws if there was some way to get them out of the passive attitude that has held them in a stupor for so long. My idea of this attitude is their thinking, "This can't happen to us," has ruled them for too long. The majority of the members have never, since they have been old enough to make a living with their hands, made any effort whatsoever to gain or keep what was won for them in days gone by. The attitude is, "Let George do it." Well George has done his part and more, but there is a limit as to what George can do. If all of our gains are not lost, George is going to have to have a great deal of help. This help can only come from qualifications for voting and votes. This voting does not mean voting against some prejudice, but it means casting the vote that will do the most good for organized labor.

There are other "bad medicine" bills that the arch enemies of labor have mixed up for us here in the Lone Star State and other places. These bills were written at the last legislature, but the originators were reluctant about introducing them. They will wait until the next time, so if labor-minded Americans do not arm themselves with votes, there should be no squawk from the "don't-care-what-happens" group.

The outlook from Local Union 850 for this winter and spring is pretty rosy from here. We have a powerhouse underway that will last from four to six years, so I am told. We also have a nine-story hospital that ground is to be broken on in a few days. There are always some commercial jobs to be done. A four story J. C. Penney building is going up also, so we may be able to keep our membership busy through the winter and spring.

Well, I guess I will sign off for this time and try to improve next month.

JIM PRUITT, P. S.

Local 872 Reports It's Holding Its Own

L. U. 872, BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA.—In my previous attempt to write for our magazine, I promised, that if it was printed, you good I.B.E.W. Brothers would be hearing from 872 again. So in keeping my promise, here it is, although I don't have much to offer I can say that we are still holding our own.

We are still keeping all of our outside men busy, here at home, but most of our inside men are away. Thanks to some of our good neighboring I.B.E.W. locals, we have been able to place all of our members that we do not have work for.

With fall in the air, and the frost on our hooks, all of us Clumb Sums ask the sympathy of you other pole skimmers that can always seem to hibernate in a warmer climate when the snow and ice cover the lines. The winters here in West Virginia can get mighty cold at times, but somehow we manage to survive.

Here's hoping the new contract will give us at least enough more to buy a new wool shirt to help us in our struggle for survival.

GEORGE C. HURT, JR., R. S.

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Greenville Local Hopes for Increase

L. U. 908, GREENVILLE, S. C.—This being my first attempt at getting in a few words for the members of Local Union 908, I shall begin by saying that we have plenty of work. However, I regret to inform you that our scale is only \$1.82 an hour for journeymen with a promise of \$2.00 when approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. Wonder why we work so cheaply? You wouldn't, if you could read the anti-labor editorials and work around some of our textile industries in and around Greenville. Many of 908's members chose to seek work in other localities where pay and conditions are better. The local misses these men and will be glad to have them back.

Several months ago, Local 908 suffered what was thought at the time to be a great loss, by losing one of our largest contractors along with most of their men. The members who held the local together since then are now proud to be rid of the card holders and are struggling to get good union members and men who understand and appreciate what the I.B.E.W. stands for.

Local 908 is a young local with few members holding cards over five years old. Our members stand for a lot of criticism for their laxity in taking part in the local. Some expect it to run itself.

Will close now. Expect me back soon with a better pay scale.

FRED L. RICHARDSON, P. S.

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Looks for Defeat Of Senator McCarthy

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The members of our union and practically everyone else I've talked with recently are very happy about the way Senator McCarthy is being treated. It won't hurt our feelings if McCarthy is completely ousted from the Senate. Most of us have been ashamed of our Wisconsin voters for having sent such a person to the Senate. This should be a lesson to all of us that we should vote at every primary. Too many of us have not realized that in many cases the primary is more important than the regular election.

We have been very pleasantly amused by the change of attitude which has come over some employers since the Wisconsin Utility Anti-Strike Law has been declared unconstitutional. When that law went into effect, the R.E.A. Cooperatives and one utility company made haste to remove the voluntary arbitration provision from our agreements and there was nothing we could do to prevent such removal. Now we are receiving requests from some of these same employers to put voluntary arbitration provisions back into the agreements. If you could read their proposals on this matter you would probably be amused, disgusted, angry, then back through that line-up again. Anyway we are not entertaining any ideas about arbitration procedures that are not sound, sensible and fair to all concerned.

Work is not plentiful in our area. We are very grateful to those sister locals that have called us for men. We hope to be able to return the favor some day.

Our Educational Committee has been doing some good work in preparation for journeyman wiremen's refresher courses to be held at the Eau Claire Vocational School this fall and winter. The outline of the program looks very good. A lot of good will come out of these night classes.

SHORTY PRESTON, P. S.

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Kalabokas Elected President of 1073

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—On September 1, 1951, William Mihalic said goodbye to his many friends and left National Electric to assume a higher position with a large insurance firm. To Bill, from his many friends, loads of luck and success in your new vocation.

Our local being minus a president, the Executive Board got their heads together and it was not long before chairman Al Pfeiffer announced that Brother Nick Kalabokas was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

I don't have to say much about our new president, as he is a familiar figure in our local union circle, and well known by all. Due to a few resignations, President Kalabokas appointed John Wolf, John Sieminski and James Kensinger as delegates to the Central Labor Council. This writer is going to reserve the rest of this article for a letter to the board from our popular assistant Works Engineer, Michael M. Orend, Jr.:

Sept. 26, 1951

Mr. Nick Kalabokas, President
Members of the Board
I. B. E. W.
Local No. BA-1073
Dear Friends:

Inasmuch as you may already know, I, Michael M. Orend, Jr., have been appointed National's Security Officer in charge, along with my other duties about the plant, of your safety and welfare.

We now are to indulge in a defense program within our plant, as well as within ourselves. My only hope is that we will never need it, but we must put it into practice for our own welfare and by the same token we must all pull together. The little things that we all are so apt to ignore—it is our duty to take part of this portion of the Defense program—planning for disaster. Even if an all-out war comes National Electric's chances of being hit by a bomb, atomic or not, are trifling, yet as long as such chances exist you have an obligation to "bone-up" on the subject of Civil Defense. It is my belief that you, the employees, can and will help to make National Electric a great place to work. So with this in mind I would like to point out a few things we are planning and are about to do.

First, a number of you are familiar and somewhat acquainted with our night turn superintendent, Mr. Joseph Kriever, who is now acting as fire marshall for our company. It is to Mr. Kriever to whom I am very thankful for the fine cooperation I have received in getting our fire brigade organized and into full play.

Second, along with this I have appointed Mr. Kriever to become my assistant security officer in charge of the program (Defense Program.)

Third, the following people are elected for the plant survey for security:

Mr. D. M. Woods, employment; Mr. L. L. Meinert, Sr., shop foreman; Mr. John Fletcher, chief chemist; Mr. M. B. Kaleugher, superintendent receiv-

ing, Stock and Shipping; Mr. Andrew Sabol, assembly foreman.

Fourth, the people who are responsible to the Company officials as well as members to the Advisory Board will be as follows:

Mr. A. L. Robinson, vice president and secretary; Mr. G. L. Wanamaker, vice president; Mr. D. M. Woods, employment manager; Mr. F. F. Mali, works engineer; Mr. W. L. Shane, maintenance superintendent.

With this outline we are now proposing to move in on you. First, we must set up a crew of men who will be responsible for plant maintenance work, such as, machinists, repairmen, electricians, pipefitters, carpenters and laborers, who will have their work cut out, as emergency repairs.

Second, people who must be trained for first aid work—this will include women of our organization.

Third, we must have people to act as air raid wardens, rescue squads, evacuation groups.

Fourth, damage control to life, property, etc.

Fifth, fire brigade now under control.

Sixth, internal security.

Seventh, safety groups.

Included with these are a few more which are not mentioned for security reasons.

Inasmuch as many complications are bound to arise, nevertheless, we are determined to have the best in our security program, but this can be

Receives His 50-year Certificate



George Gallant, center, receives his 50-year certificate from Charles Willan, charter member of Local 1235, while James Comins, vice president of Local 1235, looks on. Brother Gallant was a member of Local 9, Chicago.

done only if you, the employees, will comply wholeheartedly.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

MICHAEL M. OREND, JR.

MMOrend (S.O. in Charge) /lk
Asst. Works Engr.

NORMAN COLVILLE, P. S.

George Gallant Gets 50-Year Certificate

L. U. 1235, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.—I am forwarding a picture of George Gallant of Oconto Falls, Wisconsin, who was given the International award for membership of 50 years.

Also in the picture are Charles Willan, charter member of 1235 and Vice President James Comins of Local 1235.

Brother Gallant was a member of Local 9, Chicago.

ROBERT HEINRITZ, F. S.

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Newark Crew Revives Electrocuted Painter

L. U. 1335, NEWARK, N. J.—As newly appointed press secretary for Local Union 1335, I wish to greet all Brothers of the I.B.E.W. and especially those of Locals 853, 1134, 1320, 1329, 1330, 1338, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1368 and 1673, who with us represent the electric employees of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey. Our System Council, composed of members from each local, has been able to secure for us many benefits in the way of pay increases and improved working conditions, proving that it pays to work together and stick together.

At our October meeting we will honor a group of our Brothers who by prompt and courageous action were able to save the life of a fellow human being. On August 15, one of our line crews working in the Port Newark area received a report that a

Crew That Saved Man's Life



Local 1335 line crew whose recent prompt action and application of "poletop resuscitation" has been credited with saving the life of a painter who touched a live wire and was nearly electrocuted. Standing, in front, left to right: Theodore J. Patz, line helper; Edward H. Melchoir, lineman, Herman J. Schutze, lineman, and William J. Beyer, Jr., line foreman. In rear, left to right: John J. McAleavy, line helper and Frank R. Cooper, truck driver.

Members of Local 1505 at Overtime Session



Overtime office sessions are found necessary since Local 1505 changed from B to BA-type membership. Seated from left to right before their Wheeldex record holders are, Mrs. Evelyn Sabbag, in charge of office personnel and records; Miss Joan McGarry, Boston University sophomore who typed records during her summer vacation; Miss Margaret Tracy, supervisor of Newton and Quincy plant records of Raytheon Manufacturing Company; Financial Secretary Melvin D. Eddy, office manager, and Mrs. Sadie Tardivo, in charge of Raytheon's Waltham and Mack Building records and those from the New England Transformer Company. ("Scope" photo by A. O. Nicolazzo)

man had been electrocuted. Going to the scene they found that William Lenart, a painter for the Port of New York Authority, who had been painting on a scaffold 25 feet above the ground, had accidentally come in contact with the bare wires of a three phase, 480-volt power line, and was slumped unconscious over the phase wires. Taking one look at the situation, they went into action. Line foreman William J. Beyer, Jr. and Herman J. Schutze ascended the steel structure, cleared the unconscious painter from the wires and immediately applied pole top resuscitation. After working on him for five minutes, he started to breathe and was lowered to the ground, where resuscitation was continued until he was revived about 10 minutes later. He was then taken to St. James Hospital in Newark and treated for burns and we are glad to say Mr. Lenart is recovering nicely.

All members of the crew took active part in the rescue—Brothers John J. McAleavy and Frank R. Cooper assisted in the resuscitation and Theodore J. Patz and Edward H. Melchoir administered first aid. We are very proud of these boys and the prompt and efficient job they did.

I am enclosing a photo of them for you all to see. Standing in front, left to right are Theodore J. Patz, Edward H. Melchoir, Herman J. Schutze and William J. Beyer, Jr. In rear, left to right, John J. McAleavy and Frank R. Cooper.

HASSO VON GILDERN, P. S.

Enjoyed Article on Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.—And so I received my *Journal* today, which reminded me once more that I had to get busy with this report. And thus, with the report on my desk, my shirt sleeves rolled up, pen full of ink, sweat towel around my neck, and two cups of coffee at my side, your scribe is ready for action. And so, scene of action number one—Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland.

By now you have a pretty good picture of the vast Yard we have at the base, if you have read the article in the September issue of our *Journal*. While your scribe was busy on other details, I understand that a reporter and photographer from the I.O. visited here and composed the very interesting set up. We only wish the reporter had added that the lightship "San Francisco," shown in the picture, was completely built at the Curtis Bay plant, from the keel up to the mast. The Yard officials would also like to see a full-page picture of the above-mentioned ship. The Military Department, the management and officers and members of Local Union 1383, as well as your scribe, take this means to thank the reporter, photographer, the editor of the *Journal* and his staff for doing a swell job in compiling this story. Our work and progress are continuing, thanks to the Good Lord above.

Scene of action number two. At the regular meeting of Friday, September 21, 1951, Brother Vice President George Burkhart was in the

chair, disposing with the regular order of business and also obligating five new members and the orderly manner in which the dues-paying Brothers conducted themselves, all helped to get the meeting over with. By the way, wonder how the Entertainment Committee is coming along. What's cookin', I hope?

And now our "Here, There and Everywhere" department. Your scribe is still a'roamin' to D.C. and a'wandering back to Maryland although he wasn't born for that and good old standard time is with us again. Hurrah!

Officers and members and yours truly of Local Union 1383 send their sincere wishes for the early recovery of Brother George Neukomm, financial secretary of Local Union 28, Baltimore, Maryland. Come on 'a back to your desk, George. And how about reading the letter from Local Union 664, New York, by Brother J. Krikawa, press secretary, on page 70, and also the story about the six "Narrowbacks" in the letter from Local Union 697, Gary and Hammond, Indiana, by H. B. Feltwell, press secretary, on page 70.

Oh, gosh! Read the book through and through! Goodnight.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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New Steel Mill Rises at Hanson

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—As autumn days take the place of summer there is a warning chill in the air and we householders get our heat-

ing apparatuses into condition before the cold weather comes along. Wheeler's is a comfortable place to work in winter, especially when we are permitted to hang around the ovens whenever we feel a draft, and hot coffee is served often.

(Wake up, wake up, . . .)

A new steel mill is being constructed adjoining the southern end of the factory. There is a snug little hospital room near the old office, and we are waiting for the solarium to be built, where we can while away the hours which are now so wearisome.

The bi-monthly meetings between labor and management have been resumed, and we believe that both sides are doing everything possible to understand the various problems. This understanding between workers and employers is conducive to peaceful relations and if universally followed could help solve some of our national problems, which now seem always sending us into war.

Marshall O. Lane, a veteran of World War II has entered the Cushing Memorial Hospital for treatment.

"Buster" Lepine has entered the Air Force and has asked for cards and letters from his fellow workers. Everybody has a good word for "Buster" and we will all be glad to hear from him.

Mary Hewins reports that her husband Russell, is taking his army training in his stride and she is training a puppy to watch over her until his return.

Edgar Barrie has returned after a year's service in Germany.

We haven't found out why Anna MacRae was absent on Monday, September 17th.

Earle Hammond, Sr., has returned to work and his injured fingers are healed.

"Red" has gone to work on the ovens again and Howard back to the pickle room. We hear that Linnie Holmes is leaving Wheeler's for a better job. Good luck, Linnie. We'll be missing you.

We all appreciate the janitor work of Raleigh Daley, and all are glad that he is gradually improving in health.

Frank Smith has been receiving treatment in the Baker Memorial Hospital.

We have noticed how becoming Izzie Chetwynde's new shirt is. We wonder if it suits him so well because the stripes go round it. . . .

And thanks, fellow workers, for all the kindnesses shown to me during these days of anxiety. A verse in the Bible tells us "Bear ye one another's burdens," and again thanks for the many shoulders which are helping to carry mine.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Labor Editors

(Continued from page 56)

and renewed its war on labor "rae-ker" sheets.

It urged member papers to subscribe to Labor Press Associated, which has virtually put the Communist-dominated Federated Press out of business.

Elected officers of the I.L.P.A. for the coming year are: Matthew Woll, President, Lewis M. Herrmann, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice Presidents, Frank Martel, Sr., first, Ruth Taylor, second, William Arnold, third, Stanton Dann, fourth, J. Scott Milne, fifth, Ed Doan, sixth, L. O. Thomas, seventh, C. J. Haggerty, eighth, and Dallas Huggins, ninth.

Truman's Message

One of many messages of encouragement to the labor press came from President Truman. He said in part:

"The editors of the Labor Press have always done a magnificent job in the cause of bettering the lot of the American working man. Even greater challenges lie ahead.

"With the steadfast support of all Americans, especially labor, we cannot fail in our objective of preserving freedom."

Next year's I.L.P.A. Convention will be held in New York City in conjunction with the A.F. of L. Convention, and the University of California School of Journalism Faculty will judge the Award of Merit journalistic entries in 1952.

Signal Meeting

(Continued from page 71)

fie signal control. An item of fascination to all visitors was the red-amber-green traffic light installed at the Crouse-Hinds Booth, with a push button attachment with which visitors could play "traffic cop" and operate the signals. As one of our members put it, "I surely would like to have one of these gadgets. Just imagine

pushing a button in heavy traffic and getting a green light!"

The RCA two-way radio Civil Defense Electronic Warning System was another exhibit which attracted many visitors. As the RCA representative explained to us: It consists of a network of electronically operated air-raid alarm stations all remotely controlled by radio from one command center. At this central location a VHF radio transmitter emits coded pulses to strategically located decoding receivers. These automatically activate high-powered amplifier systems which broadcast siren alarms or verbal instructions over giant loudspeakers throughout the city.

Network Activated

In the event of an alarm, the pressing of two buttons at Master Control instantaneously sets off the entire network of sirens and alerts the entire populace. The system also permits the broadcasting of important instructions by radio to facilitate rescue operation, direct fire control, and supplement the police, fire, and public utilities radio systems during an emergency.

The use of two-way radio as the heart of the system makes it especially flexible. Any community now operating a two-way radio system can incorporate the RCA electronically controlled alarm stations with a minimum of change. At the cessation of the national emergency, the system can continue its important function of warning and communications during fires, floods and other civic disasters.

Brothers Take Part

There were many more interesting exhibits and many more members of our Brotherhood present and taking part in the lively discussions, the planning and progress of this highly important work. Space will not permit further detail, but we are happy to salute the International Municipal Signal Association in this Anniversary issue of our *Journal* and wish them continued success in the years ahead.

Photo Engravers' Story

(Continued from page 49)

benefited by the union! I remember the crude shops of the early days when a man's health and safety didn't mean much. Now it does. I remember getting \$17.00 for a 54-hour week. One hundred dollars is the journeyman scale now and the work week is 36 hours."

This man had worked with the Photo Engravers' Matthew Woll and he remembered the early struggles to found the union and bring it to the place of dignity and respect it occupies today. And what about that union? When and how did it start? Its beginnings were very like our own. The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America was organized in New York City on October 22, 1900 by a group of plate makers from seven different cities — Albany, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Washington.

Prior to the formation of the I.P.E.U. as was the case with so many others of our labor organizations, attempts were made to organize engravers in a number of cities. The first of these organizations was formed in 1886 and was known as the Photo Engravers of America. This organization soon disintegrated. In 1886 also, an organization comprised of men engaged in all branches of the engraving process, Acme Association of Photo Engravers No. 6808, Knights of Labor, was founded and dissolved two years later.

In 1889, an association known as the American Association of Wood Engravers was organized.

In 1893, a number of engravers organized under the title of the American Society of Photo Engravers and applied to the International Typographical Union for a charter which was granted and they became Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 of New York.

The International Typographical Union then undertook a campaign in the photo-engraving field. In 1899 the number of Photo En-

gravers in the I.T.U. was 914 members, the largest number while they were affiliated in that organization.

In 1900, the I.P.E.U. founded their own union and at the 50th Convention of the I.T.U. in 1904, all claim for jurisdiction over Photo Engravers was relinquished and the A. F. of L. then issued a charter of affiliation to the young International.

The new International had rough going but made steady strides from the beginning. Their humble beginning parallels ours. At the first convention per capita tax was set at 20 cents per month. From that amount, strike and death benefits were to be paid.

Strong Organization

From earliest organization, the Photo Engravers while a small union was a strong one, sticking together and holding to union principles. Shortly after organization, wages were increased and hours decreased from 54 or more to 48. (At present the work week throughout the industry is 36 hours.)

One of the most serious crises ever faced by members of the I.P.E.U. was the big lockout of 1922 when the owners of some 280 commercial shops in 25 different cities locked out 3,500 journeymen and apprentices in an effort to force them to return from a 44-hour week, which had been established during previous years, to a 48-hour basis and to decrease wages \$5.00 a week.

In spite of the severe hardship involved, the union men stood firm and the lockout was a colossal failure.

Today the Photo Engravers' Union stands nearly 15,000 strong. "It has jurisdiction over all workers engaged in producing engravings of any description by the means of photograph, or any other method or process, for printing purposes of every type and description, including all contributing methods or process or parts thereof."

Hours, wages and working conditions are excellent. An excellent apprentice program is in effect. Relations with employers are exceptionally good. In addition the union itself provides death benefits to its members and publishes an excellent magazine for the education of its membership.

The Photo Engravers have a right to be proud of their accomplishments — individually — in the skilled workmanship which is characteristic of all its members and collectively — in the union itself and what it has attained.

We are proud also to congratulate the International Photo Engravers this month and wish them continued success. We urge all our members of the I.B.E.W. to promote the work of this fine union. We acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of Mr. George Warner of I.P.E.U. No. 17, Washington, D. C. and Mr. Patrick Sullivan of Lanman Engraving Company for their assistance in compiling the material and photos for this article. Without their fine help it could not have been written.

TV Color

(Continued from page 65)

mitter permits the receiver disk to be phased automatically, if so desired. The rapid rate of color changes, namely 144 times per second, creates a complete fusion in the viewer's eye at the receiver, so that he sees a smooth, steady color image, but actually transmitted as a sequence of black-and-white pictures.

A number of devices have been developed by C.B.S., among them a small box which, when attached to an existing set, permits viewing of the color transmissions in black-and-white.

Another device is a color "companion piece," which can be attached to the existing black-and-white receiver by means of a wire. This unit has its own picture tube and gives color pictures from the color transmissions received on the black-and-white set.

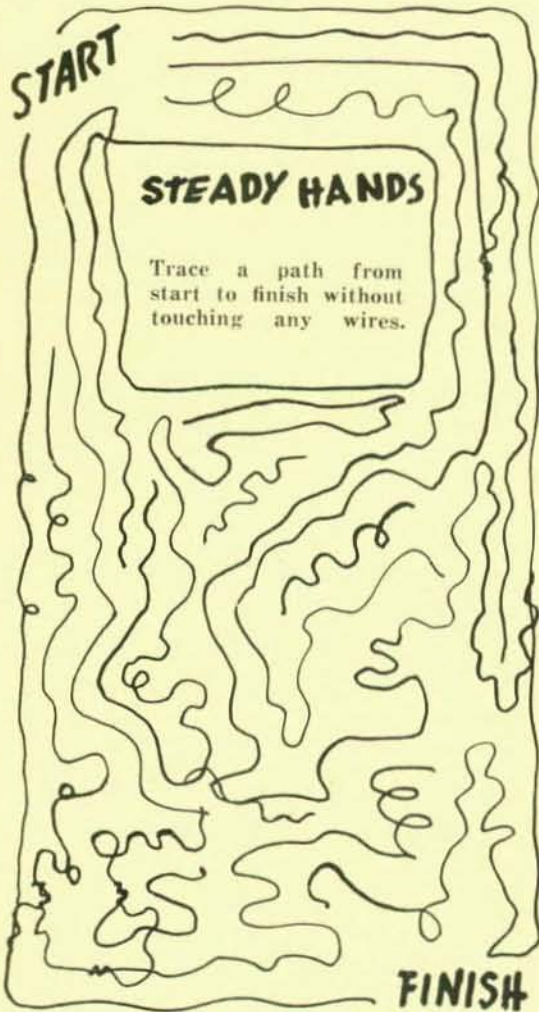


Wire Em

Here are some neon signs advertising certain California cities.

Sacram to *Lo g each

Be ely a Francis



Give up and go home, Kiddo. You can't outsmart a magic eye door.



Who pulled your string?

CANCEL LETTERS TO SPELL

DIP ALVIN - - - - -
SPELL FAKER - - - - -
TUNE BEXZ - - - - -
SLOW ITCH - - - - -

THESE



beam

guests

No

AFL Convention

(Continued from page 54)

Chicago, is resigning as LLPE director to give his full attention to the job of Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department.

At this meeting, AFL and LLPE leaders outlined what is expected to be the most active campaign in the League's five-year history. The League pledged to defeat the Taft-Hartley Class of 1946 in the Senate and the House. It authorized a campaign for \$1.00 voluntary contributions and an immediate start to register union members, their families and friends.

Earlier the AFL Convention authorized a per capita tax increase from three to four cents per member per month to finance the political education program for LLPE—establishing for the first time AFL financial responsibility for the important task of political education.

One thing the AFL political meet made quite clear. This was a correction of the impression that the LLPE will support Democrats no matter what they do. Director James L. McDevitt said that candidates who want labor support will get it only by voting for labor.

As the Convention drew to a close, harmony continued to reign. It was encouraging to note that in a world where "dog-eat-dog" policies seem to dominate everywhere, there was peace within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. Three important issues were expected to come up for some pretty hot discussion—the increase in AFL per capita tax on all affiliates, one cent-per-member-per-month; protest of the United Textile Workers Union against granting a separate international union charter to the Hosiery Workers Union by the AFL Executive Council; and the ratification of the Executive Council's withdrawal of the AFL from the United Labor Policy Committee. All three issues were settled harmoniously.

On the last day of the Convention the cheering delegates returned William Green, George Meany and the following 13 vice presidents to office by unanimous consent: William Hutecheson, Carpenters; Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks; Daniel Tobin, Teamsters; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; W. C. Birthright, Barbers; William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Charles J. MacGowan, Boilermakers; Herman Winters, Bakery Workers; Dan W. Tracy,

Electricians; William L. McFetridge, Building Service Employees, and James C. Petrillo, Musicians.

It was an impressive sight to have Frank Duffy, 90 year-old former vice president of the AFL and retired secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, stand and in a loud clear voice nominate en masse, the 13 vice presidents of the A. F. of L. This was Mr. Duffy's 49th straight attendance at AFL Conventions.

New York was chosen as the next AFL Convention city.

Just before the Convention closed, the Convention instructed its officers to arrange new meetings with CIO representatives on organic unity.

The Convention pointed out that the AFL and the CIO had cooperated in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and also that the "CIO has purged its ranks of Communists." The Convention further asserted: "Today there is no reason whatsoever for any bona fide free trade union organization remaining outside the ranks of the AFL. There is no difference at all over organizational structure or form dividing the labor movement into two national federations. We, therefore, urge a revival of negotiations with the CIO looking toward early consummation of organic unity between the two organizations."

A real organic merger, CIO and AFL, would be a terrific aid to the labor movement here in this country. It is devoutly hoped that an effective plan of unity can be mapped out when negotiations are resumed.

Throughout all sessions of the Convention, delegates of our Brotherhood played an important part, serving on committees and taking part in all activities of this 70th Convention.

In addition to our I.B.E.W. delegates D. W. Tracy, J. Scott Milne, Frank C. Riley, Joseph D. Keenan, Frank G. Roche and Oscar G. Harbak, many more I.B.E.W. members were in attendance as officers of State Federations of Labor and Central Labor

TARGETS FOR 1952

The AFL Convention branded as "short-sighted and anti-labor" the following 19 United States Senators and called for their defeat in 1952.

Republicans

Brewster, Maine
Smith, New Jersey
Butler, Nebraska
McCarthy, Wisconsin
Watkins, Utah
Flanders, Vermont
Williams, Delaware

Jenner, Indiana
Cain, Washington
Knowland, California
Martin, Pennsylvania
Brieker, Ohio
Ken, Missouri
Eaton, Montana

Democrats

O'Connor, Maryland
Stennes, Mississippi
Byrd, Virginia
Holland, Florida
Connally, Texas

Bodies. Electrical Workers played a prominent part in the meetings of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Metal Trades Department and Union Label Trades Department, all of which just preceded the opening of the AFL Convention.

As the AFL Convention closed and the delegates rose and joined together in the singing of "God Bless America," the observer had the proud, secure feeling that here was a force not to be reckoned with lightly wherever infringement on the rights and duties of free men were concerned and that under the leadership and direction of these 700 men and women, the 8,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor could not help but go forward, bringing greater benefits to the working people of America and hope of a better life to working people in all corners of the world.

Gas Workers

(Continued from page 35)

the plant of the Economy-By-Products Company, manufacturer of materials for the Navy.

Following the Gas Company's safety rules, a crew was rushed to the scene of the fire to shut off the gas supply. By the time they arrived, the heat of the burning structure had caused fuel oil from three 10,000 gallon tanks to boil over and run flaming through the plant. Near the outlet of the high pressure gas main, three other large oil tanks threatened to overflow or explode.

Heroic Act

Michael Keane volunteered to attempt shutting off the gas at the main valve. Wearing an asbestos suit and screened by streams of water played from lines of fire hose, he dashed 50 feet through the flaming oil, extinguished the gas flame by turning the stop cock and returned, uninjured, to safety. His courageous action prevented a possible explosion of major proportions.

Those stories tell of two men who performed unusual service to their

fellow men, but there are Gas Workers, laboring every day giving their usual good service to keep 17,000,000 gas stoves, 1,500,000 gas refrigerators, 2,500,000 heating units, operating in homes (to say nothing of the service performed in industrial plants by gas) all over our nation every hour of the day and night.

Yes, members of the I.B.E.W. in utility companies all over our country are capturing the once "evil spirit" of China and harnessing it to good purpose for all their fellow men. We salute them all and wish them well. We welcome them all in our Brotherhood.

We acknowledge with thanks the kind help and cooperation of the many persons who helped us to obtain pictures and information for this story and in particular the assistance of our guide and instructor, Paul Smith, business representative of Local Union 1245.

Death Claims for September, 1951

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1. O. (3)	Eugene R. Miller	1,000.00	108	John Edward Ellis	1,000.00
1. O. (2)	George H. Sherman	1,000.00	125	Herman J. Elliott	1,000.00
1. O. (19)	Thomas E. O'Brien	1,000.00	130	George S. Oser	1,000.00
1. O. (26)	Lemuel Rober	1,000.00	134	Harold B. Eby	1,000.00
1. O. (58)	John H. Fleming	1,000.00	134	John J. Kowrick	1,000.00
1. O. (46)	William C. Glomstad	1,000.00	134	Herbert R. Madry	1,000.00
1. O. (33)	Joseph J. Fain	1,000.00	135	Milbourne P. Hiney	300.00
1. O. (58)	Richard Campbell	1,000.00	154	Emiel H. Otto	1,000.00
1. O. (58)	Harry Lonafin	1,000.00	160	Leo J. Casey	1,000.00
1. O. (83)	Arthur Holford	1,000.00	177	James G. Harrington	1,000.00
1. O. (124)	N. J. Hurley	1,000.00	210	George Foster	1,000.00
1. O. (125)	Thomas E. Martin	1,000.00	213	Willie E. Lees	650.00
1. O. (134)	Patrick Golden	1,000.00	213	W. J. S. Munro	650.00
1. O. (134)	I. T. Hughes	1,000.00	245	Glenn Limes	500.00
1. O. (309)	Carl Lundstrom	1,000.00	292	J. C. Montgomery	1,000.00
1. O. (339)	Joseph Oway	1,000.00	292	Clarence E. Swanson	1,000.00
1. O. (474)	Thomas P. Johnson	1,000.00	295	Jack M. Brasher	1,000.00
1. O. (483)	Ben Sanford Luman	1,000.00	300	William A. Turner	300.00
1. O. (507)	Come J. Charron	1,000.00	301	Harry M. McFarland	1,000.00
1. O. (713)	Paul T. Peterson	1,000.00	305	Charles O. Downie	475.00
1. O. (716)	J. E. Stewart	1,000.00	338	Henry H. Nichols	1,000.00
1. O. (887)	Emmett W. Nash	1,000.00	353	Donald G. Singleton	1,000.00
1. O. (1118)	Charles T. Sanfacon	1,000.00	374	Harold J. Norton	1,000.00
1. O. (1245)	C. A. Eldred	1,000.00	375	Robert Yutz	1,000.00
1	Henry P. Stoverock	1,000.00	390	Carlton J. Richards	1,000.00
2	Andrew A. Attanasio	1,000.00	400	William R. Erickson	1,000.00
3	William P. Baudo	1,000.00	441	Hal Atford	650.00
3	David Crew	1,000.00	485	Lawrence Dobson	300.00
3	Stanley Pulaski	150.00	500	William E. Newcomer	300.00
6	Charles Hurley	1,000.00	505	Jacob E. Pruitt	1,000.00
9	William H. Schulz	1,000.00	591	Amos H. Feely	1,000.00
9	Richard A. Simonsen	1,000.00	595	Claude K. Gardner	1,000.00
9	Kenneth Taverner	333.34	618	Robert M. Carroll	1,000.00
11	Franklin E. Peterson	150.00	624	James O. Smith	1,000.00
11	James M. Salvatore	1,000.00	629	Donat Clavel	1,000.00
16	Andrew Butts	1,000.00	640	Howard S. Black	825.00
26	Lilburn Lacy	1,000.00	641	Henry A. Desforas	825.00
27	Charles H. Money	1,000.00	708	Joseph M. Perko	1,000.00
28	Robert B. King	1,000.00	713	Barbara Sankey	200.00
32	Paul A. Gibson	300.00	721	Arlee A. Gullette	1,000.00
38	John H. Fitzgerald	1,000.00	724	Harold E. Ludlum	1,000.00
38	Arnold Wm. Peterson	1,000.00	734	William H. Reinefeld	1,000.00
40	Rollin Ball	1,000.00	787	Verne E. Connell	1,000.00
41	Joseph E. Freilhoefer	1,000.00	870	Harry K. Alderton	1,000.00
41	Phillip F. Lukowski	1,000.00	876	Star A. Rhynard	650.00
46	Andrew E. Layman	1,000.00	893	Sydney L. Proctor	1,000.00
48	William N. Taylor	1,000.00	949	Charles E. Conrad	475.00
51	Charles Heuer	1,000.00	1002	Clare W. Schowkey, Jr.	1,000.00
51	John W. Simons	1,000.00	1050	Clifford F. Bunn	1,000.00
53	Frank M. Frisch	1,000.00	1147	Lee V. Huffer	1,000.00
56	Adolph P. Dimpelfield	1,000.00	1212	Harry R. Burch	1,000.00
57	Royal L. Farrer	650.00	1319	Keith Dieffenbach	650.00
58	Lawrence H. Amidon	1,000.00	1327	Earl E. Townsend	1,000.00
60	Edward Schelcher	1,000.00	1393	Rice Blackerby	1,000.00
77	Walter Egloff	1,000.00			
77	Farmer T. Odison	650.00			
86	Andrew Foubister	1,000.00			
99	Paso Di Napoli	1,000.00			
TOTAL					\$102,683.34

Beef Regulations To Be Continued

The Office of Price Stabilization has no intention of removing price controls on beef, Michael DiSalle declared recently.

"Beef comprises a very important part of the American family's diet," he said. "We feel it is a major responsibility of ours to do all in our power to see that it costs the housewife no more than it does already."

It was announced that OPS is considering a number of alternatives to strengthen the beef price control program.

"We are encouraged by the result of the enforcement drive now under way," DiSalle said. "We believe that violations already uncovered and halted will greatly improve the marketing situation."

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Members

"In My Father's House there are many mansions . . ."

Yes, in the House of God, our Father, there are many mansions—homes of beauty and peace and rest, prepared by Him for the children of men through all eternity.

This month we list in sorrow, the names of those our members who have passed on. We are grieved because they were our Brothers and we shall miss them. We ask God's blessing on them, that He show them His infinite mercy and kindness and make them welcome in His house.

Show Thy mercy to their loved ones too, O Lord, those who are hurt and bewildered by their loss and can find true comfort nowhere but in Thee. Give them that comfort Lord and the promise of life everlasting.

And in these troubled and confused times, O Lord, help us also. Keep us walking in the path of Thy righteousness. Show us Thy way and strengthen our wills to walk in Thy way, all the days of our lives, so that we too may one day find peace and rest in the mansion Thou has prepared for us.

Amen.

Roy A. Thornhill, L. U. No. 2

Born April 26, 1893
Initiated July 25, 1919
Died August 3, 1951

Jonas S. Miller, L. U. No. 6

Born October 14, 1895
Initiated April 28, 1943
Died May 23, 1951

Chris G. Bjorndahl, L. U. No. 18

Born November 5, 1893
Initiated August 6, 1919
Died August 8, 1951

Jack R. Fife, L. U. No. 18

Born October 4, 1919
Reinitiated June 4, 1947
Died March 23, 1951

Roy J. Greene, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 17, 1939
Died August, 1951

Thomas E. Wilson, L. U. No. 18

Born July 28, 1925
Initiated September 1, 1946
Died July 30, 1951

Charles D. Cottrell, L. U. No. 25

Born September 21, 1885
Reinitiated November 5, 1941
September 21, 1951

Robert B. King, L. U. No. 28

Born June 12, 1910
Reinitiated October 15, 1937
Died September 13, 1951

Paul A. Gilson, L. U. No. 32

Born December 5, 1928
Reinitiated June 5, 1950
Died August 10, 1951

Rollie M. Ball, L. U. No. 40

Born March 23, 1899
Initiated December 10, 1918 in L. U.
855
Died August 22, 1951

Charles R. Johnson, L. U. No. 40

Born March 24, 1891
Initiated September 6, 1935
Died May 5, 1951

Roy O. Metcalfe, L. U. No. 40

Born November 5, 1885
Initiated January 13, 1907 in L. U.
41
Died August 16, 1951

John G. Stone, L. U. No. 40

Born August 13, 1892
Initiated December 21, 1936
Died July 28, 1951

Joseph Freihoefer, L. U. No. 41

Born March 21, 1890
Reinitiated April 8, 1924
Died September 3, 1951

Andrew W. Foubister, L. U. No. 86

Born January 18, 1894
Reinitiated April 10, 1936
Died August 23, 1951

John H. Melvin, L. U. No. 86

Born July 11, 1903
Initiated November 5, 1926
Died August 5, 1951

Owen R. Nestor, L. U. No. 134

Born September 30, 1886
Initiated May 25, 1916
Died July 17, 1951

Leo J. Casey, L. U. No. 160

Born May 15, 1898
Initiated April 30, 1937 in L. U.
292
Died September 4, 1951

John T. McCormac, L. U. No. 302

Born May 11, 1880
Reinitiated October 6, 1933
Died August 13, 1951

Henry H. Nichols, L. U. No. 338

Born February 5, 1900
Initiated May 28, 1940
Died August 21, 1951

Arthur A. Linsea, L. U. No. 352

Born April 28, 1886
Initiated January 23, 1934
Died September 7, 1951

Donald G. Singleton, L. U. No. 353

Born April 5, 1909
Initiated April 26, 1928
Died August 28, 1951

Louis W. Maurer, L. U. No. 359

Born March 22, 1921
Initiated October 21, 1946
Died August 31, 1951

Amos Hilburn, L. U. No. 428

Born November 17, 1927
Initiated March 10, 1949
Died September 10, 1951

Stanley Attolico, L. U. No. 465

Initiated August 27, 1937
Died August, 1951

Edwin J. Driscoll, L. U. No. 478

Born July 9, 1914
Reinitiated February 13, 1946
Died September 4, 1951

Marshall A. Turley, L. U. No. 697

Born August 1, 1911
Initiated March 29, 1948
Died September 2, 1951

Arthur F. Weber, L. U. No. 702

Born July 19, 1897
Initiated June 6, 1951
Died August 13, 1951

Billy H. Blanton, L. U. No. 846

Born October 31, 1926
Reinitiated May 10, 1951
Died August, 1951

W. F. McFarland, L. U. No. 846

Initiated November 9, 1948
Died August, 1951

Roderick B. Bryce, L. U. No. 1039

Born November 27, 1899
Initiated January 20, 1943
Died August 10, 1951

Wilmot L. Aldrich, L. U. No. 1245

Born February 22, 1911
Initiated April 1, 1951
Died September, 1951

Ed Hoyes, L. U. No. 1245

Born June 12, 1904
Initiated May 1, 1942
Died September, 1951

L. T. Roulette, L. U. No. 1245

Born March 1, 1889
Initiated March 1, 1943
Died September, 1951

Fred H. Suhr, L. U. No. 1245

Born December 24, 1895
Initiated September 1, 1943
Died September, 1951

Ray Wamser, L. U. No. 1439

Born September 18, 1896
Initiated February 26, 1946
Died August 26, 1951

James Morton, L. U. No. 1459

Born December 25, 1886
Initiated June 24, 1946
Died August, 1951

Howard R. Dibble, L. U. No. 1461

Born April 30, 1915
Initiated July 25, 1946
Died August 24, 1951

John A. Tierney, L. U. No. 1505

Born February 14, 1913
Initiated May 1, 1946
Died September 9, 1951

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Maybe you got to work on time, but you're 'way late if you haven't yet ordered that IBEW pin. Many, many lapel pins, rings and tie slides are ordered each week by loyal IBEW members (and their gift-giving loved ones) who realize a little "sparkle" adds zest to life. They also know IBEW jewelry is the very best buy on the market today. Order yours today . . . don't be any later!

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No. Desired	Item Number	Description	Price

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Total \$.....

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Address

Local Union No.....

The above-listed articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted. All shipping charges are paid by the International; all taxes are included in the quoted prices. Make checks and money orders to: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button1.50



10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button2.00



Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin
(for ladies).....50

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button 1.75



- No. 1J—Gold Filled Emblem
Gilt Tie Clasp.....\$1.00
- No. 2J—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.50
- No. 3J—Gold Rolled Pin... .75
- No. 6J—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.75
- No. 7J—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 2.00
- No. 8J—Tie Slide 4.00
- No. 10J—10 kt. Gold Ring* . 12.00
- No. 11J—10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor (shown)... 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)
- This item is also available
in a pin for 5, 10, 15, 20,
25 and 30 years..... 2.50
- No. 13J—Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin shown... .50
- No. 14J—War Veterans' But-
ton (gold filled) ... 1.75
- No. 15J—Heavy 10 kt. Gold
Ring *20.00

Jewelry not sent C.O.D.
* Rings furnished only in sizes 9,
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GOGGLES ON YOUR HAT
Won't Keep
ACID OUT OF YOUR EYES

SAFETY-CONSCIOUS! This message originated from an idea submitted by C. F. Pahler, L. U. 689, San Francisco, Calif. Members are invited to submit safety cover ideas—address J. Scott Milne, Editor, the Journal.